TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. XLIX. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881. NO. 41

NASBY IN EXILE.

The Confederate X Roads Sage in Europe.

*Copyright, 1881, by D. R. LOCKE

THE PALAIS ROYALE.

The Palais Royale is the Parisian Mecca for all Americans. Its brilliant shops, glittering with diamonds and precious stones, are so many shrines at which Americans are most devout worshipers. They go there day after day, admiring the bewildering display, and the admiration excited by the wily shopkeeper by his skill in arranging his costly wares leads to purchases that would not otherwise have been made. There is a fascination about a shop window lit gaily filled with diamonds arranged by a Parisian that is irresistible, and with hundreds of such windows extending all the way around the immense court, there is no escaping its power. What a Paris in shop keeper doesn't know about display isn't worth knowing. All Paris is arranged solely for the eye. They ignore the other senses to a very great degree.

With all its present wealth and beauty the Palais Royal has witnessed some very exciting scenes.

It was built by Cardinal Richelieu for his residence, and he built it extremely well, little dreaming of the scenes of carnival, riot, quarrels and bloodshed that were to be enacted there long after he had mouldered.

In 1663, when it was finished, it was called the Palais Cardinal, but having been presented by Richelieu to Louis XIII., whose widow, Anne of Austria, with her two sons, Louis XIV, and Philip of Orleans, lived there, it was called the Palais Royal.

Louis, on coming into possession of the Palace, presented it to his brother Philip, during whose occupancy it was the scene of the most horrible orgies the world ever saw. The royal profligate gathered about him a host whose tastes were as depraved as his own, and with these he led a life of wild debauchery.

RIOTING IN LUXURY.

Later on, Philip Egalité exceeding the excesses of his grandfather, Philip of Orleans, made the Palais Royal the scene of wilder disorders than had ever been seen there before, as bad as it had been. So extravagant was he that the princely income he enjoyed was not sufficient to keep him in ready money. In fact his coffers were well nigh exhausted when he conceived the idea of deriving a revenue from some of the property that surrounded the palace, which up to that time had been used simply for ornamentation. So he caused a number of shops to be erected around the garden adjoining the Palace and from the rents paid for these was enabled to keep up his former manner of life until that, to him, memorable morning in November, 1793, when he took a walk to the Place de Concorde, up a short flight of stairs and for once in his life laid his head on a lard pillow. The deadly guillotine did its work, and the riotous life of Philippe Egalité came to a sudden end.

At that time the upper rooms of the vast galleries, now converted into handsome restaurants, were devoted to gaming, and it was no child's play, then, either. Here the excitable nobles fascinated by the green cloth, lived in a con that whirl of excitement. The stakes ran high. Fortunes were made and lost in a night, and the Seine never did so good a business in the way of suicide. While these elegantly furnished and brilliantly lighted salons witnessed the demonstrative joy of the lucky winner or the gloomy despondency of the unhappy loser, scenes of an entirely different nature, and far more terrible in their results were being enacted in the cafés below.

In these cafés met the leaders of the people who were organizing for the destruction of the thoughtless revelers above their heads. It was the old story over again. The *canaille*, as the noble women the people were groaning under the loads imposed upon them. The life blood of the French people was being drained by the parasites of royalty—it was waste on the one hand and starvation on the other. Every gold piece that passed upon the tables above represented so much unpaid for sweat from the men below. Absolute power had, as it always does, run into unbridled license, and unbridled license had made the people desperate. They might not succeed, but they could no more than die, and the life they had was not worth the having.

BEGINNING OF THE WHIRLWIND.

It was in these cafés that Camille Desmoulins organized the people and with such arms as they could seize on that memorable morning in July marched upon the Bastille. They did not need arms. That mob, so led, could have trampled down the hoary old wrong with their bare hands. There was not a man or woman in the throng that surged out of the Palais that morning who had not some especial reason for its destruction. Confined within its walls had died their brothers and fathers. To them it was royalty, and to royalty they owed every wrong that afflicted them.

Desperate, determined men they were, crazed with excitement, and caring for nothing. They reached the Bastile and hurled themselves against its stubborn sides. Again and again were they beaten back by the garrison within, but each repulse only nerved to more determined efforts, and finally on the 14th of July the Bastile was swept from the face of the earth. Nothing was left of it but the terrible memories of the bloody past.

In 1801-7 the first Napoleon assembled the Tribunate in the Palais Royal, and in 1815, Lucien Bonsparte made it his residence during the "One Hundred Days." From 1815 to 1830 it was again in the possession of the Orleans family, and Louis Phillipe occupied it until his ascension to the throne. Eighteen years later, during the Revolution of February, which finally resulted in the Presidency of Louis Napoleon and subsequently his election by *plebiscite* as Emperor, the royal apartments were completely wrecked. The mob, wild with excitement, went through the Palace like a whirlwind, destroying anything and everything it could lay its hands upon. Of all the magnificent paintings, the exquisite statues, the marvelous collections of fine glass and porcelain, with which the Royal apartments were adorned, nothing escaped their fury. Almost the entire building was destroyed.

Napoleon III., who did so much to beautify Paris, restored the Palace to its original condition, and it continued so, being the residence of Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor and son of Jerome Napoleon until the outbreak of the war in 1870. Then in 1871, on the 22d of May, the Communists took a hand at it, and sad work they made. Almost the entire south wing was destroyed by fire, and the other portions were badly damaged.

Now it is bright and gay with its magnificent display of diamonds, its pleasant little park with fountains and statues, its long spacious galleries that form unequaled promenades, and its restaurants celebrated the world over.

The galleries, four in number, extend entirely around the square park, which is 257 yards long and 110 wide. The *Galerie d' Orleans* on the south side is the most showy. It is 320 feet long and 106 feet wide, flanked with shops containing fine goods of all descriptions. The roof is glass covered, and when lighted up at night presented a dazzling appearance. It was on this site that previous to 1830 stood the disreputable shops that gave the locality such an unsavory reputation.

The other galleries, though not so fine in construction, are just as attractive, and their wide pavements, shaded by the high balcony that forms a part of the second story, are thronged day and night with strangers, to whom these windows, ablaze with the light of precious stones, are always a delight. It is a pleasure to saunter slowly along and admire the beauties that increase every minute.

Nowhere in the world can be found so great a collection of gems in so small a space as in these four galleries. The fronts of the stores consist of a huge plate glass window and a small door. Although disproportionate in size, the window suffices to show the goods, and the door is plenty large enough for any one who wishes to enter. The Frenchman has a natural love for the beautiful, and the French jeweler shows his taste in the arrangement of his window. A large space covered with diamonds, set and unset, of fine gold jewelry, artistic designs in rubies, pearls, opals, or emeralds, is in itself a beautiful sight, but when they are all arranged so as to show them all to the best advantage, then the effect is marvelous.

REFRESHMENTS AL FRESCO.

But there can be too much of even a good thing. As a whole day spent among the wonders of the Louvre fatigues the mind and body, so the constant succession of dazzling windows in the Palais Royal becomes after a while tiresome, and the pretty little park is sought for rest and refreshment.

There the scene changes again, and a new and interesting phase of the Palais Royal's attractions is seen. Under the long rows of trees that fringe the busy galleries, are groups of women enjoying the cool breeze that just moves the branches above them, and tempers the heat that elsewhere is oppressive. They have some little trifle of fancy work in their hands, and as they languidly ply the needle they talk. It may be too warm to knit. It is never too warm to gossip.

Closely imitating these are the nurse girls, who chatter away like magpies, while their charges are amusing themselves making pictures in the sand. The youngsters romp and roll about with all the pleasure of childhood. They don't care whether the Palais Royal ever saw bloodsheds and riots or not. It makes a good play ground for them, and that is all they want.

Then the concerts that are given there during the afternoons are enjoyable, and they always attract large audiences. The entire space on the south side is occupied by all kinds and conditions of people, and like all French assemblages it is quiet and orderly. The music, if not of a high classical standard, is good, and the people enjoy it. Given a little white table in the open air, some light Offenbachian music and a glass of wine, and the Frenchman is happy.

The restaurants in the Palais Royal form another by no means unimportant feature, for the average American is no less fond of a good dinner than the French *bon vivant*, and in these pleasant places he can find the perfection of good living. The skill of French cooks is acknowledged everywhere. Here he is on his native heath, and is seen, or tasted rather, to his best advantage.

The clerk or bookkeeper whose salary is not in keeping with his tastes takes his modest dinner in one of the second floor restaurants where he gets a small bottle of claret and a well cooked, well served meal for two francs. The place is clean, the surroundings cheerful, and though there are none of those delicate trifles the French cook delights in making, there is an abundance of hunger satisfying viands prepared in a most appetizing manner, and they are to him better than the delicacies that grace a more elaborate table.

The more pretentious man, or the one having more money, goes to more pretentious places and takes a dinner of several courses for five francs. There is a pleasing variety of soup, fish and entries, with a dessert and, if desired coffee and cognac afterward, all prepared in good style and well served.

But the thoroughly good liver goes to none of these. He knows the places, there in the Palais Royal, where cooking has been reduced to a science; where the finest cooks in Paris lend their best energies to the concoction of dishes that Epicurus himself would have delighted in; where fine pictures and elegant surroundings appeal to to the sense of sight, while the sense of taste is being catered to. He dies himself there and revels in the delights of a perfect dinner.

As the Parisian man, woman or child, will never sit in-doors when the open air is possible, the Palais is always full. As a park it is delightful, the shops are just as attractive to the citizen as to the stranger, for the windows change contents every day, and the variety is such that something new and attractive can be seen at any time. It is a small world by itself, and it is no wonder that every American finds him or herself within it every day.

LEGEND OF THE COMMUNE.

It is always a good thing to get hold of a good modern legend, a story that of a good modern legend, a story that while it may not be as gray-headed as those of the time of the gods and goddesses the ancients wrote of has still attained a respectable age—a middle aged legend as it were. Such an one I have unearthed, and write it down for the benefit of coming generations.

It was during the terrible days of the commune. Mademoiselle Therese a beauty of the Faubourg St Antoine was loved by a Monsieur Adolph, the son of a rich baker in that quarter. That is to say, the baker was rich—but I am anticipating. Mademoiselle was a dress maker of ravishing beauty. She could have married far above her condition on account of this ravishing beauty, but she was as wise as she was beautiful. She said to herself "I could marry, by virtue of my face and figure, a grand gentleman but what then? I am not accomplished. I could learn to be a fine lady, it is true, but when Monsieur should tire of me, as he inevitably would, I should lead a very uncomfortable life. I am a daughter of France—I do not wish to lead an uncomfortable life. Adolph is not handsome—he is only five feet four—he has bandy legs, his hair is bad and his nose is a pug, but his papa has much ducats, and he is so in love with me that he will take me without a *dot* and on his papa's money we shall do business. I shall manage the business, we will make much more money and found a family of our own, of which I shall be the head! Who knows? My sons will be gentlemen, and my daughters shall marry into the best families. Clearly I shall marry Adolph."

She had one other suitor whom she favored somewhat, because he was a handsome fellow of some aristocratic connections, but he lacked the money of Adolph's father, being the heir of an impoverished house that had barely enough to live on in a sort of scrimped gentility. He was the son of a widow whose husband died with nothing, leaving her with just what she inherited from her own family, which was little enough, the Lord knows.

In some speculations connected therewith, Adolph's father, to use the language of the ancients, went up the spout. He lost every sou he had and in his chagrin laid down and died, which precluded the possibility of his acquiring another fortune.

Mademoiselle Therese found herself in this predicament:—She was engaged to Adolph, solemnly.

Adolph was bandy-legged, five feet four inches in hight, with a pug nose and sandy hair.

Adolph possessed the additional drawback of not having a sou to bless himself or herself with.

It was a terrible situation.

At this precize time Henri, her other suitor, had come into improved circumstances. An uncle had died leaving him something, not as much as she had expected with Adolph, but yet something. In addition to this the handsome young fellow had served gallantly in the war, had attained the rank of Lieutenant, and was well up in the military.

He came to her with his improved prospects and once more tendered her his hand.

She thought it over and decided to accept him. "It is my duty. I adored Adolph, despite his legs, and hair, and nose, but I have a duty I owe to France. It is for me to sacrifice myself to France. How can I bring up children for France on nothing and encumbered with a five-foot four husband with sandy hair, a pug nose, and bandy legs? Clearly it is my duty to marry Henri."

But how to get rid of Adolph? It would never do to jilt him, for it would ruin her reputation, and then she had a regard for his feelings.

"It would drive him to madness should he lose me, and once mad he would become a burden to France. I will spare his feelings."

By this time the Commune was in possession of Paris, and the National troops were besieging the City. Henri was with the National troops, while Adolph was a bitter Communist, as were all the Parisians who had lost their money.

Women are proverbially fickle, and French women especially. Therese was not only a woman but she was a French woman. Therefore there could be no question as to her fickleness. She had pondered long and seriously over the situation and was troubled. Matrimony is a very serious matter, and she finally came to the conclusion that she could not marry Henri. She loved him to distraction, but he had not enough money. Without a rich husband she should still have to depend upon her needle for a living, and if she had to needle her way through life she preferred to do it for herself alone. This interesting female found herself engaged to two men, and determined to marry neither. But she was equal to the emergency.

"I have it," said Therese to herself. "I will extricate myself from this dilemma. I will not marry Henri. I cannot. It is a duty I owe to myself to have money, and a great deal of it. Henri has not enough, and yet I have promised to marry him. Adolph has none, and yet I have promised to marry him, though I cannot bisme myself for this. When I promised him he had money. But I will marry neither, and will spare the feelings of both. No daughter of France ever wounds the feelings of those who love her. Love must be respected, even though it cannot be returned. I see my way out of these woods."

A terrible struggle was impending. The citizens and soldiers could not help coming in close contact the next day. Adolph, armed as the Communists were, called upon her, on the afternoon preceding the final struggle.

She sat calmly, frozen with despair.

"Love of my life," said she, bursting into tears, "you, to-morrow rush upon death. I—I shall survive—would that I might die with you. What will become of me?"

"I may not die," said Adolph, "but if I do it will be for *La Belle France*."

And he drew himself up to his full hight, which was as I have stated, five feet four. All Frenchmen draw themselves up to their full hight when they say "*La Belle France*."

"I have come, my darling, to bid you farewell. To-morrow we are to be attacked—"

"Yes, I know it, Adolph, and as much as I adore you, I adore France more. I am a daughter of France. Fight! Be a hero! All Frenchmen may be heros. And listen. There will lead the enemy to-morrow, an officer whom you must recognize. He is six feet tall, with a black mustache and no beard, dressed in the uniform of the 10th. He will have a cockade on the left side of his hat. He must die. He is an aristocrat. He is brave, and being an aristocrat and brave clearly he must die that France may live. Shoot him as you would an enemy of France. To a hero, a French hero, I can say no more."

"He dies—I swear it," ejaculated Adolph, drawing himself once more up to his full hight.

"And now my heart's beloved, go and meet whatever fate may be in reserve for your like a man—like a Frenchman. But stay—you have a watch, shirt studs, cuff buttons, and some money. Should you fall this portable property would be seized by the enemy and be used against France. That would be deplorable. In this holy cause one should think of everything. Leave them with me and when you return—oh my beloved, you must return! Else I shall die!"

And Adolph took his personal effects and gave them to her, and with a passionate embrace was about to leave her.

"Stay a moment, my darling. You must not go into battle without a charm to keep the bullets from you. Here!" and she twisted a ribbon, a very red one, into a bow and pinned it in the front of his csp.

"Now go and be a hero."

He gave her a passionate embrace, she sank to the floor in a fainting fit, and he rushed out with a gesture.

As soon as the door was shut she rose very calmly, and inventoried the property.

"It is not not much, but it is better than nothing. I am a daughter of France. I will be content with what is sent me. But I think the chain is oroide, and I know the shirt studs are paste."

A few moments later Henri entered. She received him with evident signs of pleasure.

"Therese," said the handsome young fellow, "I know you love me—we attack the *canaille* to morrow. I come to bid you farewell. I may never see you again!"

"Henri! I love you! But fight like a hero for France!"

"Adorable! Rapture! This is peaches. I will fight, I will be a hero—I am in the hero line just now. You have given me a new heart. Oh Therese!"

And then there was more kissing and embracing, which was all very nice.

Then Henri rose and said he must go. Mars could not wait upon Venus. France called him.

"Must you go? Alas! But, Henri, should you fall, what would become of me?"

"Die," said Henri, "and follow me to the next world."

Therese said to herself, "Not much, I thank you. I know a trick worth two of that. I prefer to live." But she said audibly:

"I cannot die; for I shall live to avange you and France. But should you die on the field, the horrible Commune will take your watch, your chain, your personal effects, to continue this sacrilegious strife. Leave them with me."

Henri emptied his pockets, and took off his watch and everything on his person that had value, even to his cuff buttons, and then Therese said:

"You have your money in the hands of Duglos, the Notary. Give me an order for that, for he is affected toward the Commune. France before everything. When you return we will destroy the paper. Should you fall, I will spend it to avenge you."

Then Henri wrote the order for the money, and the prudent girl had up the concierge, who witnessed it, to make it all legal like, and then with one passionate embrace she bade him farewell.

"Stay, but for a moment, my heart's beloved" she said. "Foremost on the barricade to-morrow will you see a young man who is an enemy of France. There isn't much of him, but what there is is pizen. You will know him—he is only five feet four high, has sandy hair and a pug nose, and very bandy legs. He ought to dance well, for he is put up on elliptic springs. He wears a red bow in his cap in front. He must die, for he is an enemy to France. Swear that he shall not live."

"I swear. He is as good as dead now. You may bet your sweet life he populates a trench to-morrow night. He shall count one in the census of the hereafter."

"Thanks—for France. And now, my beloved, go! Be a hero. But stay, wear this for my sake."

And she pinned very securely upon his hat, a cockade, and they embraced once more, and he left the room, leaving her in a swoon.

"Poor thing," said he to himself, as he took one last look at her, curled up gracefully on the floor, "shall I leave her thus? Yes; she could not endure a second parting."

And he went. Then she immediately got up and inventoried his property, and put the order for his money in her bosom, which all French women do, though I can't say that that is a very safe place—in France. And she was pleased to find that his jewelry, though not extensive, was all genuine, and she said her prayers and went to bed, with the calmness of one who had done her whole duty.

The next day the assault was made and things worked about as Therese had calculated. Adolph had but one objective point and that was the man with a cockade, and Henri carried a carbine for the fellow with the red bow. They saw each other at precisely the same moment, both fired the same moment, and both fell mortally wounded. Having each noticed a peculiar mark upon the other's hat they used what life was left in them to crawl to each other.

"Who put that ribbon in your cap?" gasped Henri.

"Therese, and who that cockade in yours?"

"Therese! And she took my effects?"

"And mine. *Perfide!* But we die for France all the same?"

"Precisely."

And they both went into the hereafter.

Therese waited quietly and with great resignation till the troubles were over, and then realized upon her trust funds. Shortly after she purchased a café in a good drinking neighborhood, and accumulated wealth. She married a banker whose establishment was just over hers, and they waxed enormously rich.

"What kind of a banker was he?" I asked of a French friend who spoke some English.

"He cez something wat you in L'Amerique would call—vat eez eet?—*out* a faro banker."

I do not vouch for the truth of this legend, though I have every reason to believe it to be true. I saw, and was personally in a café presided over by a woman whom I firmly believe could manage just such a scheme. True or not, it shows what the women of France will do for their beloved country.

THE CAT MARKET.

The Demand for Maltese Kittens from Ohio and Angora Cats from Anywhere.

New York Sun.

A number of Maltese cats and kittens occupy cages at the entrance to a curious basement in Liberty street. When they are not asleep, they mew dismally and plainly long for the liberty of a housetop or a back fence.

"Can it be possible that any part of this community buys cats?" the keeper of the basement was asked. He was unable to answer at once for a man brought in just then a barrel full of stale bread. The dogs of all varieties in the basement clanked their chains and yowled, the poultry crowed and cackled, and the cats, too, mewed and looked anxious.

"Do people ever buy cats?" the dealer was asked again.

"Well, somewhat," he said. "I've sold 400 Maltese kittens in the last three months."

"What are the ruling rates for cats now?"

"Maltese kittens bring from $3 to $5. The old cats don't sell so well, because they are not so likely to stay at home and keep early hours, and the disreputable habits of the Toms hurt their sale a good deal. The kittens, though, are in demand."

"Where do they come from?"

"These are Ohio cats. They come in crates from Alliance."

"Are they bred there?"

"They run wild as common cats do here, and are caught for nothing. They cost us here about $1 or a $1.50.

"Who buy them?"

"People passing here on their way to the ferry often stop in and get a cat, or something. No, I never had an old maid here, or even a lady of any age except once. Some of our best customers are in Virginia. We have orders for fine cats at from $8 to $10 from Richmond, and for dogs too. The Maltese are plenty, and the demand is good; but if we could only get Angora cats, we could sell them with a rush at about $50 apiece. There are few of them in the City."

"Is there any sale for what are called 'common cats' by some people, and harder names still by others?"

"Not to speak of. People would be glad to get rid of them. But they are just as good mousers as well bred Maltese kittens."

NASBY IN EGGSILE

The Confedrit X Rs [illegible] BALTIMORE, MD.

Excellent likeness of this well known physician and surgeon, who [illegible]'s life long study of Nervous Diseases, the Diseases of the Skin, and he now stands in the highest rank, as authority on those special and distressing diseases. In the course of his practice he discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz.: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large, and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are SURE CURE for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and WILL CURE any case.

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot, 100 North Eutaw st., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1, per package.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

It put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'r's.

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be Rich Like other people, it's easy done if you only know how. All you need is to be started right. I will reveal the secret to you FREE if sent for to-day. Don't neglect this if you want Money. Address M. YOUNG, 175 Greenwich Street, New York.

KING OF ASTHMA HOME TREATMENT.—Permanent and Positive Cure for Asthma. No matter how long standing, or sleepless the nights, or how many physicians employed. Unimpeachable references. Address, for pamphlet and terms, W. R. CRUMB, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE OF

WHITE'S LACE ATTACHMENTS

For all Sewing Machines, and a

Lady's Handsome Lace Collar

Will be sent free to any address on receipt of $1, by GEORGE WHITE & CO., No. 712 Broadway.

NASAL CATARRH and BRONCHITIS. Child's Treatment for NASAL and BRONCHIAL CATARRH is the only one that can be relied upon for the Permanent and Positive CURE of this disease. Home Treatment. Physician recommends it. For details of method and terms, address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

$3 Press PRINTS Envelopes, Cards, Inks, &c. Other sizes. Do your own printing. Pleasure or money making for old or young. Everything easy. Printed instructions. Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cards, etc., for two stamps. Address Manufacturers, Kelsey & Co., Meriden Conn.

Homes in Texas

IS THE TITLE OF

A New Illustrated Pamphlet

Descriptive of the country along and tributary to the line of the

International & Great Northern R. R.

and contains a good county map of the State. It also contains the names and addresses of Farmers and Planters in Texas who have

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT,

and those who will want Farm Hands for this year. A copy of this book will be mailed free to those who desire reliable information about Texas, upon application by letter or postal card to

ALLEN McCOY,

Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Agt., Palestine, Tex.

CARDS.

50 Landscape, Sea view, Album &c. cards in case, with name, 10c. Yann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

40 Gilt edge & chromo cards with name 10c. Book of samples 25c. F.M. Shaw & Co., Jersey City, N.J.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. postpaid. G. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

50 20th'd chromo cards, no 2 like, with name, 10c. Agts outfit 10c. G.P. Brown & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Shells, Comic, Roses, Scrolls, &c. Card case, with name 10c. E.H. Pardee, Fair Haven, Ct.

50 Elegant Chromo Cards, name on 10c. 12 Packs & Set sample book 2 l. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

50 Gold, Silver, Landscape, Chromo, etc., Cards, in case with name 10c. E.H. Pardee, Fair Haven, Ct.

50 Assorted cards, Chromos, Cupids, Rogues, all gold, name on 10c. Brockett Bros., N. Haven, Ct.

50 Motto, Boat, Chromo, Horse Shoe, Flow, Scrolls, etc. Cards, name on, in case, 10c. E. W. Allen, Fair Haven, Conn.

NIGHT SCENES. Rich and very rare, 15 for 25c. 7 for 10c. By mail. Stamps taken. W. SIZER, New Haven, Conn.

50 New and Elegant Chromo Cards, Bouquet of Flowers, Pond Lillies, Seaview, Fruit, &c., name on 10c. Send 25c for our book of 40 elegant new samples for agents. Star Printing Co., Northford, Conn.

70 YOUR NAME printed with new copper plate type, on 10 New and Elegant Bouquet, Scroll, Bird and Gold Chromo Cards, Style, Beauty and Quality can't be beat, for 10c. Samples 10 cts. Address G. A. SPRING, New Haven, Conn.

EDUCATIONAL.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL—Thorough instruction. Telegraphers services in great demand. A. L. SMITH, Toledo, O.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.

Term opens Oct. 12, 1881. Tuition, $60 per year. No extras. For circulars address Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture..... $250,000

One Residence on Green Street	$15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	800
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

AMOUNTING TO $369,850.

Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2½; Quarters, $1.

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order or Registered Mail. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHITE,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

$10,000!

Allotted to the Subscribers of the KENTUCKY

STATE JOURNAL.

839 Prizes! Capital Prize, $1,000!

On Monday, Nov. 7, 1881.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, Ky.

By the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co.

Authorized by act of Legislature.

Approved April 9th, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 PER ANNUM, OR $1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

Every Subscriber receives a ticket and has a chance in the settlement.

The management have the pleasure of announcing that the distributions made heretofore gave general satisfaction, the whole being conducted by a committee of honorable gentlemen from various portions of the State, and the proceeds faithfully delivered to those holding tickets for them.

Responsible Agents wanted, to whom liberal commission will be paid.

Send money by express, Registered Letter or Money Order by mail. Sample copy and list of Premiums sent free. Address,

J. J. HETSCH, Newport, Ky.

37th

Regular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

MONDAY, October 31, 1881.

Those drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large Reserve Fund. Read the list of prizes for the

OCTOBER DRAWING.

1 Prize	$20,000	100 Prizes, $100 each,	$10,000	
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes, 50 each,	10,000	
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes, 20 each,	12,000	
		1000 Prizes, 10 each,	10,000	
10 Prizes, $1,000 each,	$10,000.			
20 Prizes, 500 each,	10,000.			
9 Prizes, 300 each,	Approximation Prizes			$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,	"	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,	"	"	"	900
1,959 Prizes,				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or bank draft in letter or send by express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. Orders of $5 and upwards, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. BOARDMAN, 300 Broadway, New York.

PENSIONS

PENSIONS

Secured. Also Bounty, Back Pay, Increase of Pensions, New and Reissue Discharges, Patents, etc. Thousands entitled. New Laws. Now is the time! Do not delay! Soldiers, Widows, Children, Parents, Brothers and Sisters entitled. Have your claim investigated. Apply at once. Send two stamps for blanks and instructions, complete, to

U. S. CLAIM AND PATENT ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Written For the Blade.

MORE PANGS AND FEARS

Than Wars or Women Have.

BY JOHN M'ELROY.

Before the all important third day the fears and misgivings that at first would intrude upon Rachel's mind in spite of her were all put to flight by a courage that rose steadily as the hour fixed for the embarking upon the enterprise drew near.

At last she felt that she was about to do something worthier of herself, and the cause in which her heart was enlisted, than the distasteful drudgery about the hospital.

These emotions were not so strong, however, as to wholly extinguish others peculiar to young and handsome women, and which are also found in women who are neither young nor handsome. Even though she were going to be a heroine, she said in her secret self-communings, it would not do to disregard appearances; the probabilities of success might be enhanced by her being as tastefully attired as possible.

Accordingly she procured materials for a riding habit from the stores in the City. A cutter from a fashionable establishment in Cincinnati was found in an Orderly Sergeant, in one of the convalescent wards, and enough tailors were discovered in the same place to give him all the help he needed in making the garment.

By the evening of the second day she was provided with a habit that in that sovereign but indescribable quality called "style," was superior to any worn by the young ladies who cantered about the streets of Nashville on clean-limbed thoroughbreds.

As she stood surveying the garment in such mirrors as she could procure, she said to herself, quizzically:

"I feel now that the expedition is going to be a grand success. There is a moral support and encouragement about a stylish, well fitting dress that is only surpassed by a clear conscience and justification by faith."

On Christmes morning she came forth from her room, attired for the journey. A jaunty hat and feather set gracefully above her face, to which excitement had given a striking animation. Onstrimly gauntleted hand carried a dainty whip, the other supported the long skirts of her riding habit, as she moved through the ward with such a newly added grace and beauty that the patients, to whom her appearance had become familiar, raised in their beds to follow with their eyes the lovely spectacle, and then turned to each other to comment upon her beauty.

At the door she found an orderly holding a spirited young mare, hand some enough for a queen's palfrey, and richly caparisoned.

She sprang into the saddle and adjusted herself in her seat with the easy grace of an accomplished horsewoman. A squad of convalescents gathered outside the hospital walls, and a group of citizens watched her with an evident admiration that she could not be unconscious of.

She smiled pleasantly upon the soldiers and gave them a farewell bow, as she turned her horse's head away. They responded with a hearty cheer.

A few hundred yards further, where an angle in the street would take her from their view she turned again, waved her handkerchief to them, and her backward glance expressed the sudden fear that had come into her heart whether she would ever look upon the place again. The boys gave her another ringing cheer, with waving hats and handkerchiefs; her steed broke into a canter, and she disappeared from view.

"Where is she going?" asked some of the group of soldiers of the others.

"I don't just know," was the reply, "but I guss she's to make a tower of inspection of the hospitals, and see what they're doing with all the sanitary goods that's sent down here and never reaches us."

"Well, if any woman in the world can bring up with a round turn these thieving bummers who are living high on the good things that the people of the North send down here for our sick, it's her. I'd like to go along with her, and knock down any loafer that'd dare to talk back to her."

The explanation and the sentiments expressed seemed to be both entirely satisfactory to the squad which dispersed in a hurry as the Orderly came in view with the morning's mail.

Rachel cantered on, with her spirits rising continually.

It was a bright, crisp Winter morning—a Tennessee Winter morning, when the air seems like wine to the blood and sets every pulse to leaping. Rachel's nostrils expanded and drank in the exhilarating draft, that came laden with the delicious woodsy fragrance which fills that mountain air on fine Winter days. Her horse did the same, and the heart's of both steed and rider swelled with its inspiration.

Away they sped over the firm smooth Murfresboro Pike, winding among the hills to the eastward of the receding City, through infantry, cavalry and artillery camps, filling every bit of level space, through interminable masses of wagons, through herds of braying mules, through crowds of unarmed soldiers trudging back to Nashville, on leave of absence, to spend the day in seeing the sights of the beautiful Tennesseean Capital. On every hand she could see the preparations for celebrating Christmas, in as near the old homelike way, as the resources of the camp, aided by generous gifts or invoices of boxes from home, would admit of.

There came into her heart memories of other Chrismas days, and especially of one when Harry Glen—just returned from college—escorted her—a blushing girl, to the first merry making to which she had ever been "beaued," as the country phrase expressed it.

By this time she reached the outer line of pickets, and was halted by the guards, with a demand for a pass. She produced the one signed by Gen. Rosencrans, which had been furnished her. While the sergeant was inspecting it, it occurred to her that now was the best time to begin her role of the young woman with rebellious proclivities.

"Is this the last line of guards I will have to pass?" she asked.

"Yes, M'm," answered the Sergeant.

"You are quite sure?"

"Yes, M'm."

"Then I won't have any further use for this—thing?" indicating the pass, which she received back with an appearance of fine loathing, as if it were something infectious.

"No, M'm."

"Quite sure?"

"Yes, M'm; quite sure."

She rode over to the fire around which part of the guard were sitting, held the pass over it by the extremest tips of her dainty thumb and finger, and then dropt it upon the coals, as if it were a rag from a small pox hospital. Glancing at her finger tips for an instant, as if they had been permanently contaminated by the scrawl of the Yankee General, she gave her nag a smart cut and was off like an arrow.

"She-esh—clean to the backbone," said the Sergeant, gazing after her contemplatively, as he fished around in his pouch for a handful of kinnikinnick to refill his pipe, "she's prettier than a picture, too."

"Them's the kind that's always the wust Rebels," said the oracle of the squad from his seat by the camp fire.

Rachel made such good progress that before noon she approached Lavergne, which was about midway to Murfreesboro.

Her heart fluttered as she descried across the little valley a squad of horsemen, in Rebel uniform, riding down toward her. It was the first sight she had had of an armed enemy, and there came a brief sinking of spirits for a perception of all the danger she was about to encounter flashed upon her mind. She nerved herself up with

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubr's.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1881.

OUR CHEAP BOOKS.

It was our intention to withdraw all announcements of cheap books in the BLADE, but such seems to be the demand, that we believe a small list of books for Summer reading will be appreciated by the readers. We therefore select those which are rare bargains in price, and endorse them by saying they are the cheapest ever offered to the reading public, and well adapted to the season. We send all books postpaid by mail.

The greatest bargain is in the two works, "Bible Biography" and "Struggles of Nasby," both of which have been described in these columns as very fine, large illustrated volumes, made expressly for the subscription trade. The regular price of these books are $3, but we mail them post-paid for $1.35. We have but a very few copies of the "Struggles of Nasby" unsold.

The following cloth-bound popular $1.75 novels we are mailing post-paid for 50 cts.: "Lady Lenore," "All for Her" "All for Him," "Conquered," "Fearless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Wyeth, Vane & Co." and "The Grinder Papers," "Romance," "Rose Mansfield," "Lily of Red Rock," "Home Hits and Hints," "Richard Vandermark," "Bitterwood," "Innocents from Abroad," "A Woman to the Case," "Edith's Dream," "Another Man's Wife," "Ally Darrell" and "Lord Ashcy."

The following cloth-bound books we are mailing post-paid for 35 cts.: "He or I," a story of the Rest; "That Comic Primer," a humorous primer; "That Bridget of Ours;" a novel; "Rich's Poems," a book of poems; "Annals of a Baby," a story; "Me," a story; "Tim's Wife," a story; "Our Artist in Spain and Cuba," comic illustrations of travel; "That Charming Evening," a book of evening games and pastimes; "Dental Economy," a treatise on the teeth.

The following are bargains, post-paid, by mail: "Tourist's Guide in Great Britain," 75 cents; "Great and Eccentric Characters," $1.50; "Baron Munchausen," 75 cents; "Smith's Bible Dictionary," a large edition, $2.50; "Geological Sketches," 50 cents; "Gulliver's Travels," 50 cents; "War Tiger and White Elephant," 75 cents; "Good Things," an illustrated book for children, $1.35, and "Shakspere," 75 cents.

NASBY PAMPHLETS.

Nasby as a Banker, by Nasby.
The Democratic John Bunyan, by Nasby.
Sent by mail for 10 cents each.
Diary of an Office Seeker, 15 cents.
Or the three pamphlets, 30 cents.
For any of the above books, address
THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Government bought 68 miles of black cloth with which to drape the department buildings in Washington.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, renominated by the Republicans without opposition, is a woman suffragist.

The deepest well in the world is at Buda Pesth, Hungary. It has a depth of 3,200 feet, over three fifths of a mile.

We hear a great deal about the "Democratic outlook." It is usually from the door steps of a corner gin-mill.—*Puck.*

It is proposed in New York to establish a "Garfield Memorial Surgical Ward" in any hospital that Mrs. Garfield may select.

A family in Meriden, Vt., have engaged in a new enterprise, by killing dogs and selling the fat as a cure for consumption.

The 13 trees which Alexander Hamilton planted on his grounds in New York City, in honor of the 13 States of the Union, are still standing.

"Death having removed all danger of misconstruction," telegraphs Minister William Walter Phelps from Vienna, "let me subscribe $5,000 to the Garfield Fund."

While a Texas minister was baptizing a man, and just as he raised him from the water the candidate said: "Better souse me again, parson, for I've bin a purty tough cuss for the last 10 years."

The efforts which are being made to form a new base ball league for next season, which shall have as one of its rules that the price of admission to all games shall be 25 cents, promise to meet with success.

Miss Margaret Hicks, a young lady now living at Syracuse, is an accomplished architect. She took the architectural course at Cornell University and afterward studied her art for three years in Europe.

A number of the leading restaurants in Philadelphia have dispensed with their white waiter girls and supplied their places with colored men. They claim that the men are better waiters and can do double the amount of work.

Two diminutive brothers named Sparling have just entered Hillsdale College, Michigan. Christopher, the elder, is 18 years old, and is 39½ inches in hight, and weighs 37½ pounds. The other, Edwin, is 15 years old, weighs 49¼ pounds, and is 42¼ inches tall—or short.

A clergyman was traveling through the Humboldt Mountains with an old miner. Said the miner: "Do you really believe God made the world in six days?" "Of course I do." "Well, don't you think," returned the miner, "that he might have put in one more day to advantage right around here?"

September 26, 1861, 20 years ago last Monday, also was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. It was the first year of the war, and the many military misfortunes had oppressed the spirit of the people. Lincoln had accordingly made September 26th a day of national humiliation and prayer, and it was so observed.

A sample of water from the Sacred Well of Mecca has been analyzed and found to be polluted by sewage to an extraordinary degree of disease-breeding filthiness. In fact, Professor Frankland, who made the analysis, declares that is nothing less than bottled cholera, and, as this water is in great demand throughout Mohammedan countries, it is manifest that it is likely to be an active agent in the dissemination of disease.

Among the rare and beautiful things with which Gen. Grant's new house in this city is to be filled is a sideboard of magnificent onyx, presented to him by Mexico. Shortly after the general became President Mexico gave him a beautiful service of silver. This the General transferred to his wife, as the President could not accept such a gift. This silver, which has never yet been used, is now to be unpacked.—*New York Tribune.*

Prof. Hutchinson has, in one of his lectures, mentioned a very interesting fact ascertained in Berlin. Among Roman Catholics, who prohibit marriages between persons who are near blood relatives, the proportion of deaf mutes is one in 3,000; among Protestants, who view such marriages as permissible, the proportion is one in 2,000; while among the Jews, who encourage intermarriage with blood relations, the deaf mutes are as one in 400.

Miraculous escape. A few mornings ago Mose Schaumburg, on returning from market with a basketful of spare ribs for his Sunday dinner, was horrified at seeing four or five of his children leaning half way over the second story window. "Schildren," exclaimed the excited parent, "go vay from dot window. Ven you all falls out and preaks your neck den you vill say it vas not you vot done it. Go pack, I dells you."—*Texas Siftings.*

Lieut. D. A. Lyle has eaten grasshoppers out West, and he lately read a paper before a Springfield Science Association praising them as food. Although they naturally have a disagreeable smell, he says that when cooked they become pleasant to both smell and taste. They can be eaten after boiling two hours, with pepper and salt, and thus prepared are not easily distinguished from beef broth. Fried in their own oil they have a nutty flavor.

The graveyard insurance business, which has already done much to disgrace Pennsylvania, is still spreading with rapidity, and in Pittston, Carbondale and Scranton is said to be fairly "booming." It is complained that doctors, not satisfied with their fees for certificates, are securing many of the best "subjects" for themselves, thus leaving the professional speculator out in the cold. It is even reported that some of the physicians are failing into such disrepute that sick persons are afraid to employ them lest they should be drugged to death, and that, in consequence, the death rate in the Lackawanna Valley has increased rapidly of late.

"A Hundred Per Cent. Better."

A patient in Michigan who reports a gain of thirteen and three-quarter pounds in two weeks, says: "I cough about once where I did ten times before, and DO NOT RAISE ONE QUARTER THE MUCUS FROM MY LUNGS THAT I DID. My pulse has gone down from 120 to 85. My digestion is very much improved, and the stomach retains the food. In short, I AM ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. BETTER THAN I WAS THREE WEEKS AGO, and I give all the praise and credit to the use of Compound Oxygen. The expressions of my friends are, 'Wonderful!' 'Astonishing!' 'Almost miraculous!'" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full information, SENT FREE. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LAST SCENES.

The Memorable Night of September 19, 1881, at Long Branch.

LAST INTERVIEW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The instructions to being read to General Swaim and some explanatory direction given by Dr. Bliss, the latter withdrew to his room. General Swaim followed him, and as they passed out of the door Mrs. Garfield came from her room on the floor above and met them. She asked:—

"Is he better?"

General Swaim replied:—"He is certainly easier."

Then she turned to Dr. Bliss and asked:—"How is he in your opinion, Doctor?"

The question was addressed to Dr. Bliss, who answered it by indicating Gen. Swaim, who stood by his side.

She said: "I will go into the room. He is not asleep, is he?' and without waiting for the question to be answered passed through the door.

It was the last interview between husband and wife. They were together nearly half an hour.

Gen. Swaim came into the Doctor's room across the hall and finished smoking his cigar. While he was there Col. Rockwell came in and, lighting a fresh cigar, sat down to talk with the Doctor. The two chatted hopefully of his condition, and both of them had reason to believe, as they said then and afterward, that the great extremity of his condition was being reached and there was a chance for him to be carried over the crisis.

THE END APPROACHING.

In the meantime Gen. Swaim had returned to the room. He found the President sleeping. He sat down by the window that opened toward the sea, and taking up the evening paper was reading it when he heard the President gasp and make an effort to speak. It was then about 10 o'clock. He stood there looking at him as he apparently lay in sleep. He was about to return to his chair at the window when the sufferer opening his eyes saw and recognized him and said:

"Well, Swaim?" and then, immediately afterward—

"Oh, my, Swaim, what a pain I have—right here!" placing his hand to his heart.

Gen. Swaim leaned over and felt his pulse, and then, finding himself unable to count its measures, spoke to the President and said:

"Are you in pain?"

He received no answer. James A. Garfield had spoken his last words. At that moment "Dan," the colored servant, entered the room from the dressing room on the west side, bringing with him a bowl of cracked ice, which he placed on the table. Gen. Swaim turned to him and said:

"Well, Dan, are you to be with me to-night?" and, turning again, looked at the President and said:

"He is not sleeping;" and speaking abruptly, "Call Dr. Bliss quickly."

Dan crossed the room and entered Dr. Bliss' chamber. He found him sitting at a table over his letters. Col. Rockwell had just left the room and had gone down stairs to join his wife who was seated on the lower piazza in company with his daughter and Miss Mollie Garfield.

THE END.

Dan's message was abrupt. "Come in quickly, Dr. Bliss," he said, and the Doctor hastily crossed the hall and entered the chamber. It required but one glance of his experienced eye to see what had happened. Death was at hand. Already the pallor of his face indicated its presence. Before he had touched his pulse or had touched his pulse or had even crossed the room to his bedside he declared in these terms:

'Swaim, he is dying. Call Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, and send for his wife that she may see him alive."

Within half a minute Mrs. Garfield, who had been lying in her room, entered the sick chamber. Her face was pale, her manner self-possessed, and she had nothing to say, except in the one question addressed to Dr. Bliss:

'Is there no hope?"

"Madame," replied the Doctor gravely, "he is dying."

Before that, however, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield, Private Secretary Brown, Miss Lulu Rockwell, Col. Rockwell and Dr. Agnew entered the room in the order of naming. Dr. Bliss stood at the head of the bed, on the east side. Next to him was Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Agnew, Col. Rockwell, Mr. John Ricard, H. L. Atchinson and four attendants.

QUITE UNCONSCIOUS.

At the time he was quite unconscious. His eyes were half closed and the balls of them were turned up, so that the lines of white showed between the half-open lids. There was no sound in the sick room except his breathing, which at times was most stertorous, and at other times could scarcely be heard. The lights, which had been dimmed, were turned up by Dr. Bliss himself, who sat near the head of the bed, or half leaned upon it rather, holding the pulse of the patient in his hand and occasionally whispering in the ear of Dr. Agnew, whose gray head was bent low beside him.

IS IT DEATH?

At one time Mrs. Rockwell, with her own daughter and Miss Mollie Garfield, withdrew from the room. Returning, the latter came to where her mother stood by the side of the bed. She put her arm about her and said to her quietly, but so that it was overheard by Mrs. Rockwell, who stood near:—

"Is it death?"

The only answer of the mother as she drew her child closer to her breast was to say:—

"My daughter!"

It was not many minutes later when death ensued. The life-light went out so gradually that it scarcely darkened the great temple of its habitation, and the line between absolute darkness and its fading light was hardly manifest when he was dead, and his form had sunk into that repose from which it could never be lifted. When the limbs had assumed that eternal rigor which only decay could change, Dr. Bliss completed the dramatic and tragic part by saying in a half whisper, as he felt the pulse and endeavored in vain to hear the heart beats that had gone:

"It is over."

With that the scene ended.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Mrs. Fremont Speaks for the Mother.

New York Herald.

Making visits in Washington one day in the Spring of 1870, I returned that of Mrs Garfield, and after going into her house I was a little put out to be told by the servant that "it was a mistake, for Mrs. Garfield was out." March weather is so rough in Washington that a throat subject to bronchitis flinches from passing from the shelter of the carriage across those wide, wind-swept pavements into the warm houses and back again oftener than necessary. So when the servant ran down to ask that I would come in again, that "the General's mother had rested the card and wished to see me,' I went back, chiefly moved by the habit of never willingly disappointing a child or an aged person. Little children believe in the good will of every one, while the old—what disappointments have they not met?

I was glad then that I did go back. Now, the historical picture that visit gave me makes me speak this word for the mother of Gen. Garfield.

Mrs. Garfield wishes to see and know me because of "my (her) son's" (such tender pride in the little words!) deep interest in and work for the cause we all had done our best for in 1856 and had continued to work for until the war closed that chapter of the Nation's history.

She was very small and quiet, but full of fresh interest in and clear knowledge of events and men, and understood large motives; a woman who had shared the life of a growing man and a growing Nation. Turning to more personal topics and the bringing up of boys, which she dwelt on as so much the mother's work, Mrs. Garfield told us of her own "good son." I had with me a New York friend, still young and only knowing surface conventional life. Her eyes were wet as this mother told—quite simply and as a matter of course—of her lonely early life and its struggles and privations, and now of the exceeding great reward she had in "my (her) son's" success and his loving care for her; of the place he gave her in his life, and in this new home where—all the war and dangers safely ended (!) they were to dwell together in peace.

Just then Gen. Garfield himself entered. Hearing I was there he came in to see me, going first, however, to his mother and giving her the evidently accustomed kiss of greeting, and, still holding her hand, thanked me for "com-

[illegible]

There were many favorable symptoms following the removal, and the hopes of the country were greatly raised. Then followed an ominous silence. On Saturday, Sept. 17, the physicians were compelled to admit that there had been a grave change. On Sunday things looked much worse, and the surgeons abandoned hope. Death came on Monday evening at 10:35

The autopsy, which was made on Tuesday, illustrated strikingly the defectiveness of the materials on which medical diagnosis has to be made. The bullet was not found where it was supposed to be, and had gone in an entirely opposite direction to the one the doctors supposed it had taken. After breaking the 11th rib, it had turned to the left, and not, as we believed, to the right, breaking some of the spinal vertebræ; and the channel to the right, which the doctors were all along probing as the real wound, was a cavity formed by pus. There was a great deal of suppurating surface, and several abscesses, but none in the lungs or liver. Nor was the immediate cause of death neuralgia of the heart from exhaustion, but great internal hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries, rupturing the peritoneum.

THE AUTOPSY.

A Talk with Dr. Hamilton, of New York—He Tells All About the Search for the Ball—Impossibility of Removing It.

New York Tribune, Sept. 23.

Dr. Hamilton dictated the following, which was shown to him in proof, in in order that there might be no doubt of its entire accuracy:

"The ball entered the inter vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes—that is, obliquley from behind. It passed a little downward and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumber vertebra, escaped from the vertebræ very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of the body of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior, or dorsal, aspect than its anterior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule, which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenaceous substance attached to one point of the inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the sac inclosing the ball under a strong light and with a probe did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the seat of the ball was the blood cavity, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be felt distinctly under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which are supposed to be minute fragments of bone torn away from the broken vertebræ, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was found the peritoneum, but the autopsy showed that it had ruptured into the feeling of many and many a son when I suggest that a part of the remaining gift of the people should be set aside for the venerable mother of our dead President. Looking back—past the agony, past the conflict of power—back to that quiet time where I saw him in his home with his mother, I realize how this would meet his feeling. He is beyond our aid. But there comes before me clearly the bright, frank manner of his saying, "Thank you for giving a pleasure to my mother."

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

New York, Sept. 23, 1881.

AT LONG BRANCH.

"They Are Going to Pray for You to Get Well."

A touching incident of the President's life at long Branch is thus related: "Crete,' said the President, to his brave little wife about 11 Thursday morning, as the ringing strokes from the belfry of the Episcopal church, almost across from the cottage, reached his ears, 'what are they ringing that bell for?' 'That?' said Mrs. Garfield, who had been waiting for the surprise. 'That's the church where we were when you first came down. They are all going to pray for you to get well,' and, falling on her knees, she said: 'and I'm going to pray, too, James, that it may be soon for I know already that the other prayer has been heard.' From where he lay, Garfield could see the carriages draw up and group after group go in. He could even hear the subdued refrain of 'Jesus, lover of my soul,' as it was borne by on its heavenward way. Thrilled with emotion, a tear trickled down the President's face. After a while a sweet woman's voice arose, singing from one of Sir Michael Costa's oratorios 'Turn Thou unto me, and have mercy upon me,' and the voice, 'for I am desolate; I am desolate and afflicted; the troubles of my heart are enlarged. Oh, bring thou me out of my distresses, out of my distresses, my God." The people in the church sat almost spellbound under the voice. Mrs. George W. Childs, who sang the recitative, was affected deeply, and made it seem to all, what it must have been to her, a prayer in music."

We like St. Jacobs Oil, and observe too that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore endorses the remedy.—*Baltimore (Md.) Catholic Mirror.*

MRS. GARFIELD.

How a Man Bore Testimony in Her Behalf.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Only one week ago a steamship was crossing the Atlantic ocean and a fashionable American woman at dinner one day said to a fellow passenger from Washington:

"Mr. ——, do you know Mrs. Garfield?"

"I do not know her well," said the gentleman; "I know Gen. Garfield's mother."

"I am told," said the female, "that Pres. Garfield's wife is a very common, vulgar sort of person."

"Well," said the gentleman, with a slight color in his face, "if to be the only educated woman who has been for years in the White House, and the only wife of any President who can speak French and German and prepare her children in their Latin for college, and who is an upright woman in every respect, and as modest as she is upright, constitute her a common, vulgar woman, then she must be."

The fashionable female was slightly confused, but that man was a good deal of a favorite with men and women during the rest of the trip.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

Is the best Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

SAYINGS BY GARFIELD.

Golden Words from the Lips and Pen of the Dead President.

After the battle of arms comes the battle of arms.

For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict.

I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

Present evils always seem greater than those that never come.

Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all.

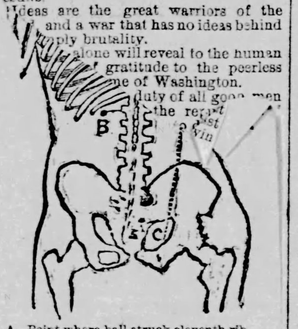
It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in the unselfish thought.

Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes, than in punishing, or evading results.

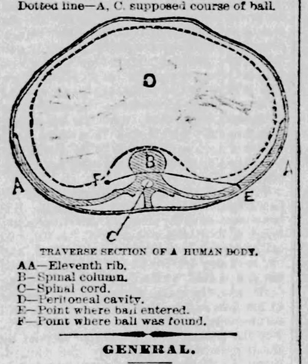
Ideas are the great warriors of the [illegible] and a war that has no ideas behind [illegible] simply brutality.

[illegible] alone will reveal to the human [illegible] gratitude to the peerless [illegible] of Washington.

[illegible] duty of all good men [illegible] the report [illegible]



A—Point where ball struck eleventh rib.
B—Point where ball was found.
Dotted line—A, C, supposed course of ball.



TRAVERSE SECTION OF A HUMAN BODY.

AA—Eleventh rib.
B—Spinal column.
C—Spinal cord.
D—Peritoneal cavity.
E—Point where ball entered.
F—Point where ball was found.

GENERAL.

THE GOVERNORS.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—A meeting of Governors of States was held this morning, previous to the ceremonies at the Park, at which were present Govs. Cornell, of New York; Bigelow, of Connecticut; Ludlow, of New Jersey; Jackson of West Virginia; Hawkins, of Tennessee; Pitkin, of California; Cullom, of Illinois; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Smith of Missouri, and others. Gov. Blackburn was unanimously chosen Chairman, and on motion of Gov. Cornell, Bigelow, and Hawkins, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and after a brief consultation reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by his murder our Nation has lost a gallant soldier, an unselfish patriot, one of the purest and noblest statesmen of the age, and a Chief Magistrate whose brief but brilliant administration commands the approval of all sections of the Republic.

Resolved, That we have observed with profound gratitude all citizens of the Republic, regardless of rank, class or party, sharing alike the unbounded sorrow of our common country for the death of Pres. Garfield, and in this see the assurance to the people of the Nation that we are in the presence of an era of peace and fraternal friendship for many years past unknown in the Republic.

Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of "Him who doth all things well," in this hour of our supreme sorrow we record our appreciation of his intellectual worth, his many great virtues, and his perfect Christian character.

Resolved, That we tender our profound sympathy to the bereaved mother, widow and children of the illustrious dead, in their terrible affliction.

Resolved, That we extend to Pres. Arthur our earnest sympathy, and we sincerely hope and believe the Nation will unite in sustaining him in his noble and patriotic resolution to carry out the policy and measures of his lamented predecessor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family and to the press of the country.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT FUND.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—Boxes have been placed in conspicuous places in this City to receive subscriptions for the Garfield Monument. The boxes have two compartments, one to receive 25 cent subscriptions to a National monument, and the other to receive miscellaneous sums for a City monument. A subscription list will also be circulated for larger donations to the latter monument.

LINCOLN'S WIDOW—MRS. GARFIELD.

The Washington Star says: It is a matter of discussion at this time what Congress will do for Mrs. Garfield. In this connection the acts passed in relation to Mrs Mary Lincoln are of interest. There were three acts of the kind passed by Congress. The first act, passed when Congress came together after the assassination of Pres Lincoln, was as follows: 'That the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States or in the event of her death before payment to the lawful heirs, the sum of $25,000; provided always that any sum of money which shall have been paid to the personal representatives of the said Abraham Lincoln since his death, on account of his salary as President of the United States for the current year, shall be deducted from the said sum of $25,000." The amount thus granted to Mrs Lincoln was the salary of the President for one year. Now that salary is $50,000. In February, 1866 Congress passed the following act: "That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, be carried free of postage during her natural life." In 1870 the following act was passed: "That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, late President of the United States, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of $3,000 per annum from and after the passage of this act."

BISMARCK HEARD FROM.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Dr. Von Schloezer, German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, takes with him to Washington autograph letters of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, expressing heartfelt condolence with the widow of the late President."

SERVICES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Funeral services were held in the American Chapel Cathedral. There was a profuse display of draped stars and stripes. The chapel was crowded; the whole diplomatic body being present. Mr. Stuckenburg of Ohio, delivered an address, and Court Chaplain Strommel closed the services with prayer.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Memorial services were held this evening in the Church of St Martin. Long before the commencement, approaches to the church were crowded with English and American mourners of both sexes. The building was soon crammed—not an available inch of room being left. Services opened with the hymn, 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and later on the hymn 'Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung, many weeping at the melancholy application of the simple words.

Lowell, American Minister, was pres

CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Garfield and Family Return to Mentor—Crowds Still Linger Around the Pavilion.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Garfield, her children, and Grandma Garfield, accompanied by Private Secretary Brown, Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell and their ladies, were driven to the Union Depot this morning in close carriages, where a special train had been made up to take them to Mentor. The train consisted of a baggage car and the elegant Pennsylvania coach which brought the party from Washington. They wended their way quietly through the crowd that thronged the depot and entered the car, soon after which all was ready to start. The ladies were all heavily veiled, so that they escaped the curious gaze of the crowd. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the train pulled up and started for Mentor, just ahead of the regular accommodation.

Mayor Herrick has received a great many letters urging him to see that Garfield's body is not stolen. To relieve apprehension, it may be stated a sufficient force has been stationed at the cemetery to prevent any possibility of the disturbance of the remains.

At midnight the throng of people about the pavilion still continues, and on the dais, where the body lay in state, the place occupied by the casket, is now filled with elaborate floral emblems, conspicuous being the cross and anchor contributed by the employes of the Michigan State House, the exquisite floral decoration from Hanselman Commandery Knights Templar, of Cincinnati, of which deceased was an honorary member, and an unique floral offering from the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The spot where the casket rested seems to be regarded as peculiarly hallowed, and although the remains no longer repose there, hundreds linger about the catafalque, as chained by the memory of the loved and honored.

THE GARFIELD FAMILY.

Returning to the Old Home—Mrs. Garfield's Plans for the Future.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—Col. Rockwell, Maj Swaim and Maj. Clapp, friends of the late Pres. Garfield, arrived in the City from Cleveland last night, and missing connections, remained over until this morning, when they continued their journey to Washington. In the course of conversation with a reporter of the Commercial-Gazette, Maj. Swaim said: "We accompanied Mrs. Garfield, Grandma Garfield, the children and Private Secretary Stanley Brown to the old homestead at Mentor on Tuesday. We were met at the depot by the Rudolphs, Mrs. Garfield's relatives, and were accompanied quietly to the homestead. When we came in sight of the old familiar spot Mrs. Garfield was quite overcome for a moment, but soon recovered her composure and entered the desolate home. Gen. Garfield's study remains just as he left it, and one of the sorrowing widow's first steps was to go in the room where she had spent many happy hours. She is gradually recovering from the effects of the blow.

Reporter—Has she made any plans as yet for the future.

Maj. Swaim—Mrs. Garfield said it was too early to dictate where she will reside; but I think she will spend her Summers at Mentor in the old home, in Winter-time with her relatives in Cleveland, where she will be near her husband's remains, and part of the time in Williamston, Mass., where she will be near her eldest boys, Harry and Jimmy, while they are in attendance at Williams College.

Reporter—When will the boys go back to college?

Maj. S—They will leave for Williams College Friday night or Saturday morning of this week. Grandma Garfield in future will make her home with Mrs. Garfield; whither the bereaved wife goes sorrowing the mother will go. The aged grandmother is very frail, and will spend her last days with the family of her dead son.

Reporter—Major, a statement has been published in some papers that you intend ro resign your position as Judge Advocate General?

Maj. Swaim—That statement is incorrect; I shall not tender my resignation.

DR. BOYNTON

Interviewed in Regard to the Autopsy.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Herald interview: "Doctor, is it true, as was stated in the New York Times, that while at Elberon Drs. Agnew and Hamilton remonstrated with you for giving publicity to opinions not in accord with their own regarding the President's case?"

"There is not a word of truth in the statement."

"Were your relations with the attending surgeons cordial or otherwise?"

"Our personal relations were cordial."

"In what respect did your opinions differ from theirs?"

"I considered that nearly all of the serious symptoms and complications arising in the President's case, after about August 1, were due to blood poisoning, and that a serious lung trouble due to blood poisoning developed before his removal from Washington. I understand the presence of blood poisoning was not admitted by the attending surgeons until a few days prior to the President's death. The presence of any serious lung complication was also denied. The cough was attributed by them to a simple bronchial catarrh."

"Did you witness the autopsy?'

"I did."

"In the light of the autopsy do you still consider that the lung trouble was due to pyæmia, and was of the nature of metastatic abscesses?"

"I do. When the lung tissue was divided pus poured out in abundance, mainly from the minute bronchial tubes, and that peculiar congestion of the lobules of the lungs which constitutes the first stage in metastatic abscesses existed in a marked degree. This condition of the lungs constitutes one of the most common complications in pyæmia, and is essentially different in its nature from an ordinary case of bronchial pneumonia."

"Were there any pus cavities in the lungs?"

"No, sir; there were not. In many cases of metastatic abscesses of the lungs no pus cavities are found. In the President's case there were no symptoms during life indicating the presence of these pus cavities."

"It has been reported that you were to make a full statement of the autopsy as you viewed it. Will you do so now?"

"I am not authority for such a report."

"Did you state as reported in a Chicago paper that the ball was accidentally found loose and rattling around in the bottom of the bowl in which the intestines had been placed?"

"No, sir; I made no such statement. I may have stated in a private conversation, not expecting it to be made public, that when the contents of the abdominal cavity were removed and placed in a wash bowl the ball was conveyed with them into the bowl, where it was afterwards discovered after the failure to find it in the region of the pus cavity which had been mistaken for the track of the ball."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Dyspepsia.

I report very favorable results in the treatment of dyspepsia and kidney troubles by the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

F. M. BLODGETT, M. D.

Boston.

A Lucky Pair.

The Chicago *Times* says that "at the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery (August 9th) ticket No. 38,818 drew $10,000. One-half was held by William W. Shaw, a book keeper in the Lakeside Foundry of that City. In March last a proprietor of the foundry drew $1,250 on a half-ticket ($1.) Mr. Shaw said they would continue to buy a half ticket each month, as he was satisfied the drawing was conducted honorably. He wanted to see other needy persons get some of the prizes." The 137th drawing will take place October 11th, the full particulars of which can be had by addressing M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

For the Blade.

DEAD.

(The Maniac Lover.)

ADRIAN T. GORHAM.

Thou art gone from me, my darling, like a dream of Summer time,
Or a lost and broken stanza of a gently-bowing rhyme;
And thy fairy form shall never on my darkened vision rise,
Nor my spirit seek its sunlight in the glory of thine eyes.

Thou art gone from me, my darling, and my heart is fit to break
With its dull and leaden throbbing for thy blessed, blessed sake.
O, my God, could I but sunder the strong chains that thee enthrall;
O, could I but lift the shadows from thy dark, funereal pall;

O, could I but woo the roses to thy soft cheek as of yore,
And the dew to lips of ruby that shall smile, ah! nevermore,
I would fling this wretched bauble of my life to Ruin's sea—
I would brave the depths of darkness, winning life and light for thee!

O, 'twas but yestere'en I met thee, in the meadow's balmy way,
Where we watched the busy tollers as they gathered in the hay;
Laughing shouts of merry children lightly echoed o'er the lea,
And the wood-birds swayed and caroled in the sighing maple tree;

But thy voice to me was sweeter far than aught else that I heard—
Sweeter than the shout of childhood—sweeter than the song of bird;
But 'tis hushed—ye pitying heavens!—O 'tis hushed till day of doom,
For the frozen lips lie voiceless in the shadows of the tomb.

And thou, grim, relentless archer, that wing'd this direful dart,
Bend thy bow and speed an arrow to this sinking, breaking heart!
Lo! I dare thee, dread immortal—yes, I curse thee to thy face;
Strike thou home, then mocking, hasten down to hell, thy dwelling place!

Curses on thee, black-browed demon! Tophet's pains thy portion be!
God and Heaven combine to plunge thee into utter misery!
O, thou damned fiend, that smilest at the ruin from thy blow;
I could worship him that smote thee—kiss the hand that laid the low!

What! do prayers, and jibes, and curses fall alike upon thine ear?
Must I tread this fire-paved pathway, torn from all that I held dear?
Dead, oh, dead—my darling—darling! gone, oh, gone forever more!
Is there—is there balm in Gilead that this anguish may be o'er?

* * * * * * *

Back, ye ruthless, mocking devils! She was mine and mine alone;
Ye have chilled her young life's pulses—ye have claimed her for your own.
At your feet I throw my gauntlet; in the might of Heaven's name,
I will combat with your legions tho' we roll in blood and flame!

I will seek her—I will find her, where the slimy earth-worms creep;
I will kiss her into being—I will woo her from her sleep;
I will tear her from death's clutches, though the powers of darkness rave,
Or my bones shall rot beside her in one common, nameless grave!

Rutland, Vt., Aug., 1881.

DOT BOKERS.

Young Jacob Tries to Play a Game with Old Wilhelm.

"Dit I tole you, fader, dot Vilhelm Stoofen vat desching dose gards for to blay?" asked young Jacob Heinbockel of his father the other night, as they finished supper.

"Ish dot so?" inquired the old man, unbuttoning his vest and eyeing his son. "Vell, how you vas making ow'd mit dot?"

"Dot Vilhelm makes me all dose oxblanations mit dem gards so I learn off him right avay gwick. Of you blease I tole you all apout dose bokers."

"Fer sush? And you can blay mit dem bokers gards; eh, Yacob?" and the old man's eyes glistened as he saw his hopeful draw out a pack of cards and begin to shuffle them. "How you blay mit dose bokers, Yacob?"

"Vell, I tole you all apout it. Of I make dose gards deal, so, den you got fife, don'd it?"

"Yaw. Dot vas so," said the old man, picking up his cards.

"Und den I vas dook fife, like dot, und den ve vas ready right off mit dot bokers games. Now, you look, ven I got dot most right avay powers, und left pewers, den you bay me den cent right off, und if you vas catch a petter hant, den I vas shtuck."

"Ish dot so?" asked Mr. Heinbockel, who held three jacks. "It vas your leads out Yacob."

Jake scratched his head.

"Did Vilhelm say vot I durn dem trumps in dot bokers?" he muttered trying to remember the game.

"Of he tole you, den vy you don'd durn 'em?' asked the old gentleman.

"Dot vos so sush, und den ve blay dem bokers owit for dem powers, don'd ve?"

"Yoost vatefer you likes, Yacob. You vas dot games blaying. I hev no pizness to inderfere with dem bokers."

Jacob turned the trump and stuck again incontinentally.

"Go ahead mit der pizness, fader," said he in desperation. "Make some blays owit mit dose gards."

"Vell, vot I do? You don'd tole me about dose bokers."

"Hef you got any bokers vot vas all alike? Hef you got four aces?"

"Nein, I don'd got notting like such bokers as dot."

"Den I dook dot drick," and Jacob led a jack, which the old man gobbled with a queen, holding four jacks now.

"Maype it vos petter if ve pet a leetle," said Jake, a glimmer of the game dawning on him.

"Dot vos goot. I pet you a helf a tollar det I ves got petser as you."

"Dot vos all richt," said Jake, not noticing that the old man dispiayed symptoms of being posted. "I see you dot helf a tollar and I lift you a quarter more on dem bokers."

"Und den vot ve does, Yacop?"

"Vell, you make bokers mit your hant und I make some mit mine, und if your bokers vas petter off as mine, den dot vos all richt."

"I hef four of dem bokers, Yacop. Powers too, all yacks."

"Gott in Himmel! exclaimed Jacob, laying down a mixed hand. "Den dem vos your bokers, and you dook dot bot."

"Yaw, and I dook you, Yacob, for such a daamed ass off yourself make mit your fader," and he grabbed the youngster by the nape of the neck. "You learned dem bokers by durn dot drump and fire out dot yack, eh? Dot vas de hairnins vot you make of yourself. You pet a half tollar and a quarter lift it on a flush tail vat vas pobbed! So you learn dem bokers, eh?" And he banged the youngster remorselessly. "Don'd let me any more hear about dem bokers, you look. Ef you don'd blay petter off as dot I skin you like a sausage, don'd I?" and the enraged parent slapped

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that we are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in practical construction. We are willing to give all correspondents an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the question remains unanswered for good and sufficient reason.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate pieces of paper, since the business department should never be writ on the same leaf with letters containing questions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

Subscriber, Holgate, O.: Write to Gen. P. S. Devin, Toledo, O He will be glad to assist you.

C. C., Centerville, Mich.: Address Gerow & Son, 73 Monroe street, Toledo, O.

Polo, Rockport, Ind.: Will you please answer the following question through the BLADE: On what day of the week fell December 26, 1806?

Tuesday.

I. W. L., Keyser, W. Va.: Please give me the address of some manufacturer of artificial eyes of birds, etc.

Address A. Galbraith, 209 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Builder, Vincennes, Ind.: Please give the vote of New York at the election for Governor in 1879.

The vote of New York State in 1879 stood 416,387 for Cornell; 375,790 for Robinson; and 3,736 for Kelly.

I. N. C., Hoodenville, Ill.: If two gentlemen meet a lady on the street, and one of them lifts his hat to her, should the other one do so if he is an acquaintance?

We believe etiquette permits it; but there is also another rule which requires that the first recognition should come from the lady.

E. H., Louisville, O.: 1. Please inform me through the correspondence column where I can get glass bottles different from the Saratoga? 2. Is there any difference between a druggist's and a saloon-keeper's license to sell alcohol, whisky, etc.?

1. Address Fahrenstock & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. 2. A retail liquor dealer pays a special tax of $25; a malt liquor dealer (retail) $20.

J. P. C., Edwardsport, Ind.: Will you please give title of book, and where it can be purchased, giving names of persons in America entitled to claims in England?

We do not think there is any book devoted exclusively to this subject, but the New York Herald includes in its almanac each year the names of persons advertised for by non-residents of the United States.

L. Y., Soylard Pa.: Of what value are books over 100 years old, or what is the rule they sell for if offered for sale at any two rates of the same date?

It depends altogether upon the character of the books of that age, if out of print, are quite valuable; others worthless. Better consult some publisher.—D. Appleton & Co., New York, for instance. Old coins have no special value, except to such as are making collections.

A. E. S., Sherritt, O.: 1. What age does a lady have to be in order to make a deed to real estate in Ohio and Michigan? 2. And if she has a guardian and marries under age, who then is her guardian—her husband or the former one?

1. Over 18. 2. Marriage terminates guardianship over a female; but the sale of real estate would depend somewhat on circumstances—how and under what conditions acquired, etc.

W. H. C., Bonpas, Ill.: To settle a dispute, will you please tell me who are, and have been, the three best orators in the United States for the last five years?

It would be difficult to say, as there are so many good orators. Ingersoll, Conkling, Beecher, Hales, Phillips, may be classed among the best; but when Garfield lived he was the peer of any.

Young America, Garden City, Minn.: What City had the honor of starting the first base ball club?

The first base ball club was the Knickerbocker, of New York, that is, the first one to retain a permanent existence in the United States. It was started in the year 1845, and has continued its existence, we believe, ever since. The game, however, did not become the national one until many years afterward.

R. M. D., Eagle Rock, N. C.: Did Sam Patch ever jump over the Falls of Niagara?

Yes; the first time from a rock 70 feet above the water at the brink, and the second from a scaffold at the foot of what was then called the Biddle staircase. Both jumps occurred in October, 1829. He met his death the same year in jumping from the brink of the upper falls of the Genesee River, he being intoxicated at the time.

E. W., Noble Center, Mich.: Will you give the dimensions of a cubic ton of coal.

It is impossible to give the exact cubic contents of a ton of coal, as some descriptions are denser than others. The old rule to ascertain the number of gross tons of coal in a bin was to multiply the length by the breadth, and this product by the depth; then divide by 40 for Lehigh, 45 for Lackawanna, and 43 for Cumberland. But when coal is broken small, as egg and chestnut, a full ton fills a large space, and it is difficult to give the exact proportions.

E. D. A., Mt. Carmel, Ky.: Can one branch of Congress adjourn without the concurrence of the other branch?

The Constitution of the United States, Article I., section 5, clause 4, provides that "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the House shall be sitting." Article II., section 3, provides that "in case of disagreement between them [the two houses] with respect to the time of adjournment, he [the President] may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper."

G. E., Emerson, Ia.: What is the license tax for dealing in tobacco?

The following list will show the latest United States internal revenue tax:

Tobacco, dealers in leaf, wholesale	$ 25 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, retail	500 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, for sales in ex-cess of $1,000 per day for export	50
Tobacco peddlers traveling with more than two horses, mules etc	50 00
Tobacco peddlers, traveling with two horses, mules or other animals	25 00
Tobacco peddlers, traveling with one horse, mule, or other animal	12 00
Tobacco peddlers, traveling on foot or in vehicle conveyance	10 00

Box, Hempstead, Texas: Please give chronology and age of the obelisk recently brought to New York.

The obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle has the following exact dimensions: Hight of the perpendicular of the obelisk from its apex to its base, 68 feet 11 inches, and the perpendicular of the sides 66 feet; in volume it is 3,235 cubic feet, and weight, 186 tons. It is held that this obelisk was erected about 1,600 or 1,700 years before Christ. The great question as to Egyptian chronology of course arises, and there is all, and there is likely to be, a wide difference of opinion among scholars, so that it were hazardous to state it at more than the view of some authorities.

E. L. W., New Cumbria, Mo.: 1. Can I make a transplant into an orchard of Spring peach trees budded, stones planted last fall? 2. Which makes the best vinegar cider, Rawls, Janes, or cupon?

1, 2. Fulton, author of "Peach Culture," Orange Judd & Co., New York, Publishers,) says: "Peach trees must be set in the orchard at one year's growth from the bud; that is, the Fall or Spring after the natural stock has been cut off. Take the seed bud in the Fall, the next Spring plant the seed bed in the nursery; the fall of the same year, bud; the next Spring, top; and the next Fall or Spring, plant the trees in the orchard. They will then be two years-old from the seed, and one year from the bud." 2. We refer this to readers who have had practical experience.

D. S., Coburg, Vt.: Please give the names of the Ministers to the following Nations. Has Arthur any power to withdraw any of them: Germany, Russia, China, Brazil, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Central America, Chili, Peru, Venezuela, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Uruguay, Portugal, Switzerland and Liberia.

We give the Ministers and Charge d'Affaires in the order of your question: John W. Foster, James B. Angell, H. W. Hilliard, Lucius Fairchild, John A. Bingham, F. H. Morgan, C. A. Logan, T. A. Osborn, S. A. Hurlburt, John Baker, Horace Maynard, John S. Stevens, James Birney, M. J. Cramer, J. C. Caldwell, Benjamin Moran, Nicholas Fish, J. H. Smith. Pres. Arthur has power to intimate that their resignations would be accepted, and few honorable men would serve after such intimation had been given.

Engineer, Wickenburg, Ariz.: Who was the first man to receive the title of "The Railroad King?"

George Hudson, born in York, Eng., in 1800. He is said to have made, in one instance, £100,000 in one day. In 1845, when he was at the hight of his power, it was said of him that "he walked quietly through Parliament with some 16 railway bills under his arm." But the railway mania of 1845 was followed by a sudden reaction, and shares went down faster than they went up. Stockholders were enraged, and, of course, selected Hudson as a victim. A committee of investigation was appointed, and the "King" was dethroned. Like all fallen monarchs, he was pursued with the execrations of his former flatterers, and those who had profited most by his shrewd manipulation of railroad stocks were the loudest in their denunciation.

E. A. T., Linwood, Kan.: What is meant by "The converse of a proposition is true?" Please answer fully in the BLADE, and oblige.

We give Webster's definition: 1. A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another, as by putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate; as no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue. It should not (as is often done) be confounded with the contrary or opposite of the proposition, which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no*. 2. A proposition in which, after a conclusion, from something supposed, has been drawn, the order is inverted, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, what was first supposed becoming now the conclusion or inference. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposites the sides are equal; and the converse is true; *i. e.*, if the angles are equal, the two sides are equal.

Reader, Trade City, Pa.: In what year did the "war" between Ohio and Michigan take place? How was it settled?

In the year 1835 a controversy arose between Michigan and Ohio in regard to the boundary line and the right to a strip of land, to which both laid claim. The Convention held at Detroit that year formed a constitution by which Michigan claimed the territory in question, while Ohio had a similar claim. At first there was danger of bloodshed, but the excitement subsided, and the matter was adjusted. In June, 1836, Congress passed an act admitting Michigan into the Union, on condition that she relinquish her claim to the disputed territory, in place of which the region known as "the Upper Peninsula" was given her. These conditions were rejected by one Convention, but accepted by another held in December, 1836; and in January, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union.

D. T. G., Howardsville, Col.: Will you give the facts connected with the cession of Florida and Louisiana to the United States?

In the year 1763 the whole province of what was then known as Florida was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Cuba, which the English had taken not long before. Soon after this the British divided the territory into two provinces, making the river Apalachicola the boundary line between them. By the treaty of 1783, Florida was retroceded to Spain, and the greater part of the inhabitants deserted the country and settled in the United States. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States by France, in 1803, it was declared to be ceded with the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain to France. The terms of this cession gave rise to a claim on the part of the United States to the country west of the Perdido River, and to prevent the occupation of this territory the Government took possession in 1811 of the principal posts. In 1819 Spain ceded the whole province to the United States, and possession was given to the Americans in July, 1821.

D. S. G., Clay City, Ill.: Will you give figures showing the number of American soldiers engaged in the Mexican War, and the losses sustained?

The following table will give the information:

State.	Whole No.	Killed.	Died of Wounds.	Wounded.
Regular Army, including Marines	27,590	556	408	2,102
Alabama Volunteers	1,337	19	2	92
California do	571	.....	.....	8
Florida do	370	.....	.....	.....
Georgia do	2,132	6	.....	8
Illinois do	6,120	86	12	160
Indiana do	4,583	57	.....	92
Iowa do	253	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky do	4,848	78	4	103
Louisiana do	7,941	113	8	21
Maryland and D. C. do	1,339	8	.....	.....
Massachusetts do	1,057	.....	.....	.....
Michigan do	1,103	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi do	2,425	51	4	108
Missouri do	7,010	20	3	40
New Jersey do	425	.....	.....	.....
New York do	2,396	21	19	156
North Carolina do	933	.....	.....	.....
Ohio do	5,320	15	.....	39
Pennsylvania do	2,760	21	14	162
S. Carolina do	1,077	30	26	216
Tennessee do	5,805	43	6	120
Texas do	5,018	43	4	29
Virginia do	1,329	.....	.....	4
Wisconsin do	148	.....	.....	.....
Mormons do	585	.....	.....	.....
Re-mustered Volunteers formest out of 12 mos. Vols	841	4	1	8
Total	101,882	1,014	508	3,420

S. D. R., Mt. Olivet, Kan.: Can you give a table showing how Government is laid off?

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square; a section, 640 acres; a quarter section half a mile square, 160 acres; an eighth section, half a mile long north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres; a sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres. The sections are all numbered, 1 to 36, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	NW NE SW SE
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which which are named by the cardinal points, as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 84, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

Inquirer, Amherst, O.: What is the form of government of Australia? Is the country improving?

The forms of government of the colonies of Great Britain may be described as three in number: first, the Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government, as, for instance, Sierra Leone; secondly, Colonies possessing representative institutions, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers, as the Bahamas and Bermudas; and, thirdly, Colonies possessing responsible government in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the home government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative, as for example, the Dominion of Canada. Now, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia are all "responsible," while Western Australia is "representative." For a new country, the affairs of the great "Island Continent" may be said to be satisfactory. There are many mines in Australia, gold, tin, lead, silver, and precious stones being found in many parts. The cereals flourish in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and all kinds of garden produce are of superior character, almonds, figs, apricots, melons, grapes, quinces, apples, pears and plums are produced in great quantities. There are vast sheep and cattle interests in Australia, the wool annually exported being simply immense. Recent progress has been uninterrupted and rapid, cities have been built, districts settled, railroads and telegraph lines constructed, and a flourishing state of affairs prevails.

F. A., Cedar Vale, Kan.: Has there ever been any theory advanced in regard to the nature, manner of production and composition of spider web?

Yes, there have been columns written on the subject. The spider is an interesting study, not only because of its peculiar habits, but also because of the numerous species included in the family, from the tiny house insect to the voracious bird-catching spider. Spiders have generally eight eyes, a few species have six, and a very small number have only two. The apparatus which secretes the viscid transparent liquid consists of glandular follicles and tubes of various forms and arrangement, in the midst of the abdominal organs. The pulmonary orifices are either two or four in number and are situated near the base of the abdomen; there are several spinnerets (small protuberances), pierced at the extremity with a multitude of minute orifices, from which threads of extreme tenuity are produced, all these threads combining to form one thread of the web. The substance which exudes from the spinnerets is glutinous, and immediately dries into thread on coming in contact with the air. It is elaborated in reservoirs which terminate in intestine-like tubes. All spiders have spinnerets, and produce threads, although all do not use them for the same purpose. It is said to take 4,000,000 of the extremely delicate threads from the thousands of spinnerets to make a filament as large as a human hair. Each thread of the spider as used in the web is made up of thousands of smaller ones; one or all of the spinnerets may be used as occasion requires. Attempts have been made to render the silk of the spider available for manufacturing purposes, but with little success. A spider raiser in France is said to have tamed 500, which he kept in a single apartment for their silk. The supply of the silk of the spider seems to be limited to sufficient to make six or seven webs in a season; it is very strong and fine, and is used in astronomy for the divisions of the micrometer. Spider webs have long been held in high repute for stanching wounds.

W. S. T., Chippewa Falls, Wis.: 1. Please give a sketch of the life of Robespierre. 2. Where, in the City of Paris, was the famous guillotine situated? Describe its appearance, operators, and surroundings. Also state the number of other guillotines in France at that period, the number of lives destroyed by them all, the length of time they were used, and their final disposal, and greatly oblige an appreciative subscriber.

Robespierre was born in Arras, May 6, 1758. He was supposed to be of remote Irish origin, and his ancestors had acquired patents of nobility in France. His mother died young and his father deserted his family and ended his life in Germany. His grandfather took charge of his education, and in 1770 he was sent to Paris college, where he remained eight years. After completing his law studies he returned to Arras, where his first important case was a defense of the introduction of Franklin's lightning rods against the charge of impiety. This was in 1783. He became a member of the Criminal Court of Arras, and in the discharge of his duties was called to condemn a prisoner to death. This so affected him that he resigned his office and advocated the abolition of capital punishment. On the convocation of the States General in 1789, he was elected Deputy of the third estate. Lamartine describes his figure as slight; limbs feeble and angular; voice shrill and monotonous; forehead small and projecting over the temples; eyes blue and deep set; nose straight and small, and very wide at the nostrils; chin small and pointed; complexion yellow and livid. In the Constituent Assembly he strenuously opposed giving the King a suspensive veto power, and resisted the degree of martial law. He had no means beyond his pay as a Deputy (18 francs a day), of which he sent one fourth to his sister. He is described at the time as the possessor of but one coat, and that a threadbare one. After Mirabeau's death (April 2, 1791,) Robespierre rose to a more commanding position. He held the office of Public Accuser until April, 1792. He was one of the leaders of the mob in the riots of July, 1791, intended to overawe the Assembly and driving it into accepting the abdication of the King, and showed himself a coward. In the conspiracy which culminated with the bloody events of August 10, 1792, he does not appear to have participated, though he afterward spoke of that day as one of the most glorious in the annals of the world. He declined to serve as Judge, and remonstrated with Danton against the frightful massacres in the prisons, September 2 and 5; after that he ceased to appear at the Commune. In October he was denounced as aspiring to the dictatorship, but defended himself triumphantly. He led the Jacobins in condemnation of the King, and demanding his death. In July, 1793, he was elected a member of the Committee of Public Security, and his first act was the institution of the reign of terror. Fanatically bent on ridding the public of its enemies, and naturally suspicious and envious, he readily accused, or allowed the slaughter of innocent victims. He sacrificed Heber and others, to make himself master of the Commune, and Danton to make himself master of the Convention, but he lacked the courage, as well as the genius to organize a dictatorship. He made a speech in the Convention, July 26, which the Convention refused to publish. This was equivalent to his overthrow, and when he reappeared in the Convention he was arrested. The Commune instantly organized an insurrection and rescued him; but the insurrectionists were soon overpowered, and Robespierre again seized. The form of trial was quickly enacted, and early in the evening of July 28, 1794, the guillotine terminated his existence and that of his most devoted supporters. 2. The guillotine was composed of two upright posts grooved on the inside, and connected at the top by a cross beam. In these grooves a sharp iron blade, placed obliquely, descended by its own weight on the neck of the victim, who was bound to a board, and below. The invention of machines of this kind is ascribed to the Persians. In Italy, from the 13th century, it was the privilege of the nobles to be put to death by a machine of this kind, which was called "Mannal." The machine was, therefore, far from being a novelty when Dr. Guillotin suggested its use in 1789. It was first used in Paris April 18, 1792. When the scheme was submitted to the carpenter employed by the Government, he demanded 5,000 francs for making the instrument, but a German named Schmidt offered to build it for a smaller sum, and finally built 83 machines—one for each department—at a cost of 824 francs each. We cannot give the location of these guillotines, nor the exact number of victims, but in Paris alone it is said that at least 1,500 perished in seven weeks.

Information Wanted.

R. M. Fryan, Wanatah, Ind., wants the address of Capt. H. Gamble or Lt. O. Solo, Co. F, 75d Ind Inf.

Mrs. M. E. Montague, Granville Center, Bradford Co., Pa., wants the address of Richard Randall; last heard of in Clearfield Co., Pa.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Will Philo Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 785 will be looked up.

Letter containing 80 cents, signed by W. M Barrow, P. M., to pay for BLADE for Rolling Sutherland, no postoffice, County or State.

Visitors returning from abroad, as well as recent emigrants, will find Ayer's Sarsaparilla helpful in avoiding the hardships of acclimation, and in removing the boils, pimples and eruptions consequent upon sea diet. Its blood-cleansing qualities remedy such troubles promptly.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer," greatest, remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. Price 25c.

At the head of the practical schools stands H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, conducted by Mr. Bryant, who, with Mr. Stratton, established 48 business colleges.

WATTERSON'S ADVICE

Freely Bestowed upon the New Administration.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The Courier-Journal, discussing the new President's pledges to the people says: As to Arthur, we must take his promises as they stand; we can't disprove if we were so disposed, and they can be stultified only by himself. We must receive him as an honest man and a gentleman; a man highly honored and esteemed for many years by the best people, among whom he has lived. If he has no political record, he assures us that in administering the Government, he will follow the broad lines marked out by him whom the civilized world is to day awaiting to lament and applaud; but aside from any special pledges, it must be plain to the new President where his interests lie. Policy and principles in this instance are manifestly coincident. That Stalwartism is at a discount even in a party which represents less than half the people was demonstrated by the nomination and election of Garfield. The deprecation of that vile commodity has been ruinously increased by Garfield's administration, and by the disgraceful raid of the coxcomb prince of the Stalwarts, Roscoe Conkling. The duty of an official was never clearer and his interests never plainer. None but a fool could make a mistake in choosing the popular side

In the New York *Herald* we lately observed mention of the speedy cure of Thaddeus Davids, esq., of the great ink firm, 127 Williams street, New York, of rheumatic gout by St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.*

STEAMER WRECKED

And Ten Men Drowned—Panic Stricken Mates, but a Cool Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A Spanish-town dispatch says: The ship "Alice Buck," from New York, with railroad iron, struck on Hovious rocks, two miles below, at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock this noon, and is now a total wreck, and 10 of 24 men on board drowned. The ship had been leaking for two days and the Captain signaled for a tug, evidently intending to put into San Francisco for repairs. Monday she spoke the steamer "Oceanic" and got the course to San Francisco. At 4 P. M. Monday Capt. Herman Hermingsen thought he was southwest of Farallones about 55 miles, and steered northeast; shortly after midnight, the sky being clear and starry, a pretty good sea running, she struck with an awful crash on the rocks, not over 1,500 feet from a high bluff. The two mates and a part of the crew were instantly panic stricken and jumped from the ship into the waves; that was the last of them. The Captain and the rest of the crew, with life preservers only, left the ship, when there was not enough of her fast breaking hull to stick to. Some reached the shore, assisted by people on the bluffs, and the rest were picked up by the steamer "Salinas."

Capt. Hermingsen was picked up, after being in the water nine hours, supported by two life preservers.

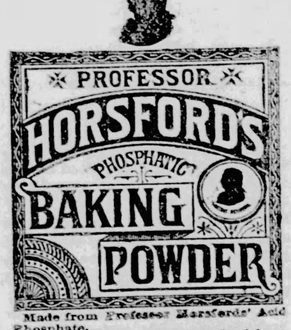
The following were lost: Wm. Barry, first mate; D. Crocker, second mate; Geo. Parker, a boy; David Black, Chas. Reader, Pat Welsch and John Gunnison, seamen; and two Chinamen, cook and steward.

AN INNOCENT MAN

Shot Down in the Dark, Through Mistake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Near Oroville, Cal., last night, James Andrews was shot dead while unhitching horses from the buggy of J. B. Espey, with whom he had driven out from Town, by E. K. Sproul. The murderer at once proceeded to Oroville and surrendered himself. Learning that he had killed Andrews he expressed great emotion, and made a full statement, to the effect that he had intended to kill Espey, for whom he had been working, and who had seduced his wife. Two barrels of the gun were emptied into Andrews' body. It appears Espey was warned of Sproul's intent, and when some distance from home he alighted, leaving Andrews to take the buggy to the house. He claims, however, that he warned Andrews of the danger, but the latter expressed no fear of Sproul shooting him, forgetting the danger of mistake owing to the darkness.

HORSFORD'S BAKING POWDER



Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

S. D. EXSON, Agent, 812 Fairmount St., Cleveland, O.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. "GO

DR. BENSON'S PILLS.

DR. C. W. BENSON, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

We give above a correct likeness of this well known and successful physician and surgeon, who has made a life long study of Nervous Diseases and the Diseases of the Skin, and he now stands in the highest rank, as authority on those special and distressing diseases. In the course of his practice he discovered what now are renowned in medical practice, viz.: a combination of Celery and Chamomile in the shape of Pills. They are used by the profession at large, and constantly recommended by them.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of his own experience in practice. They are SURE CURE for the following special diseases, and are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, paralysis, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and nervousness, and WILL CURE any case.

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot, 100 North Eutaw st., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure

ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1, per package.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes four quarts of medicine.

It is also put up in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with great efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs.

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be Rich Like other people. It's easy done if you only know how. All you need is to be started right. I will reveal the secret to you free if sent for to-day. Don't neglect this if you want Money. Address M. YOUNG, 172 Greenwich Street, New York.

KING OF ASTHMA HOME TREATMENT.—Permanent and Positive Cure for Asthma. No matter how long standing, or sleepless the nights, or how many physicians employed. Unimpeachable references. Address, for pamphlet and terms, W. R. CRUMB, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE OF

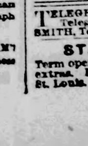
WHITE'S LACE ATTACHMENTS

For all Sewing Machines, and a

Lady's Handsome Lace Collar

Will be sent free to any address on receipt of $1, by GEORGE WHITE & CO., No. 712 Broadway.

NASAL CATARRH and BRONCHITIS. Clarke's Treatment for NASAL and BRONCHIAL CATARRH is the only one that can be confidently relied upon for the Permanent and Positive CURE of this disease. Home Treatment. Physicians recommend. For details of method and terms, address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, N. Y.



$3 Press PRINTS Envelopes, Cards, &c. Circular Press for circulars, etc., $8; type other sizes. Do your own printing. Pleasure or money making for old or young. Everything easy, printed instructions. Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cards, etc., for two stamps. Address the Manufacturers, Kelsey & Co., Meriden Conn.

Homes in Texas

IS THE TITLE OF

A New Illustrated Pamphlet

Descriptive of the country along and tributary to the line of the

International & Great Northern R. R.

and contains a good county map of the State. It also contains the names and addresses of Farmers and Planters in TEXAS who have

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT,

and those who will want Farm Hands for this year. A copy of this book will be mailed free to those who desire reliable information about TEXAS, upon application by letter or postal card to

ALLEN McCOY,

Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Agt., Palestine, Tex.

CARDS.

50 Landscape, Sea view, Album &c. cards in case, with name, 10c. Vann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

40 Gilt edge & chromo cards with name in case, 10c. Book of samples 25c. F. M. Shaw & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. postpaid. G. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

50 new'd chromo cards, no 2 like, with name, 10c. Agts outfit 10c. G. P. Brown & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Shells, Comic, Roses, Scrolls, &c. Car in case or in case 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese

50 Elegant Chromo Cards, name on 10c. 13 Packs & Agts sample book 4 L. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

50 Gold, Silver, Landscape, Chromo, etc., Cards, in case, with name 10c. E. H. Pardee, Fair Haven, Ct.

50 Assorted cards, Chromos, Cupids, Boguets, all gold, name on 10c. Brockett Bros., N. Haven, Ct.

50 Motto, Boat, Chromo, Horse shoe, Bow, Scrolls, etc., Cards, name on, in case, 10c. F. W. Allen, Fair Haven, Conn.

NIGHT SCENES, Rich and very rare, 15 for 25c.; 50 for 50c. By mail. Stamps taken. W. SIKER, New Haven, Conn.

50 New and Elegant Chromo Cards, Bouquet of Flowers, Pond Lillies, Seaview, Fruit, &c., name on 10c. Send 25c for our book of 6 elegant new samples for agents. Star Printing Co., Northford, Conn.

70 YOUR NAME printed with new copper Telegraphic type, on 70 New and Elegant Bouquet, Scroll, Bird and Gold Chromo Cards, Style, Beauty and Quality can't be beat for 10c. Samples 10 cts. Address G. A. SPRING, New Haven, Conn.

EDUCATIONAL.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL—Thorough instruction. Telegraphers supplied in great demand. A. J. SMITH, Toledo, O.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.

Term opens Oct. 12, 1881. Tuition, $60 per year. No extras. For circulars address Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.

INVESTMENTS.

WILLARD HOTEL LOTTERY

The Drawing

FINALLY SETTLED AND FIXED.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 1881,

IS THE DAY DETERMINED UPON.

THE drawing of this scheme has been finally settled upon, and will CERTAINLY take place on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1881, by assent of the Commissioners, and this will enable me to sell all of the remaining tickets.

All persons, therefore, intending to invest in this scheme, may rest assured that there will be no further delays or postponements.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
One Residence on Green Street	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
40 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $50	500
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
AMOUNTING TO	$369,850.

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1; Quarters, $.50.

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order or Registered Mail.

Responsible agents wanted at all points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

$10,000!

Allotted to the Subscribers of the

KENTUCKY

STATE JOURNAL.

889 Prizes! Capital Prize, $1,000!

On Monday, Nov. 7, 1881.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, Ky.

By the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co.

Authorized by act of Legislature.

Approved April 9th, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 PER ANNUM, OR $1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

Every Subscriber receives a ticket and has a chance in the allotment.

The management have the pleasure of announcing that the distributions made heretofore have given general satisfaction, the whole being conducted by a committee of honorable gentlemen from various portions of the State, and the proceeds faithfully delivered to those holding tickets for them.

Responsible Agents wanted, to whom liberal commission will be paid.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pub'rs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.

JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends, or as many different Postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents. Address, THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE:
Column 1 2 3 4—Nasby in Exile.
" 5 6—Nasby in Egyptia.
" 6 7 8—More Fancy and Fears.

SECOND PAGE:
Column 1—Miscellany.
" 2 3 4 5—The Last Scenes—Other Garfield Items.
" 6—Dead (poetry).
" 6 7—Miscellany.
" 8—Popular Science.

THIRD PAGE:
Column 1 2 3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 3—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4—Miscellany.
" 5 6 7 8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE:
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2 3 4 5 6 7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Review of the Week.

FIFTH PAGE:
Column 1—Letter from Buckeye.
" 2 3 4—Miscellaneous Correspondence.
" 4 5 6—Official Autopsy Report.
" 7 8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE:
Column 1 2 3 4 5 6—The Household.
" 6 7 8—Our Young Folks.
" 8—Miscellany—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE:
Column 1 2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4 5 6—Washington.
" 7—Gross Carelessness.

EIGHTH PAGE:
Columns 1 2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3 4 5 6—Telegraphic News.
" 6 7 8—Telegraphic Markets.

Circulation this Week, 83,000

PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD.

Everybody will now want a portrait of our late lamented President. The portrait published by the BLADE is the very best one in the market, and so truly correct that during his lifetime Mr. GARFIELD himself ordered a large number of them for his personal use. It is printed on heavy plate paper, size 19 inches by 24, and suitable for framing to adorn the library, parlor, counting room or workshop. They would retail at any bookstore for $1, but we set no price on them because we do not offer them for sale. For the present we shall not offer them *with* the WEEKLY BLADE, but as we know each of our subscribers will want one of them, we have decided to make the following proposition: Any of our present subscribers who will at once send us *one new subscriber* to the WEEKLY BLADE, at the very low price of $1.25, we will mail a copy of this elegant portrait for your trouble. Write distinctly the name and address of the subscriber to the BLADE, and the party to whom we should mail the portrait. As the BLADE is a $2 paper, everybody will see at once this is a remarkable offer. We shall not hold this open except for immediate action. Anybody can secure one subscriber from among their friends and neighbors, in time to remit us the same week of the announcement. We hope each one of 83,000 subscribers will send us one new subscriber *during October*. Simply announce that "Nasby in Exile" will run in the BLADE all the coming Winter.

MR. LOCKE' LETTERS.

Mr. LOCKE favors us with two letters this week, one from the redoubtable Irish Agitator—Mr. MIKAEL O'NASBY—who seems to be flourishing uncommonly well, and the other from himself in Paris. The latter tells of that marvelous show-case of gems, jewelry, and costly ware, the Palais Royal, and incidentally weaves in a good deal of French history and a thoroughly French story of woman's rapacity and fickleness, Mr. LOCKE tells a French story in a way that would put a Parisian *feuilletoniste* to the blush. It is all vividly interesting reading.

EUROPEANS in the employ of the Egyptian Government are hated intensely by the people there.

EVERY reader of the BLADE should have the "Nasby Pamphlets." We mail them postpaid, three different titles, for 30 cents. See announcement on next page.

RUSSIA, it is said, is about to make several important changes in its diplomats. The Secret Anti-Nihilist Society League of Nobles has proved an entire failure.

KING KALAKAUA is determined to be up with the times. He says Honolulu must be lighted with something beside kerosene, but does not know whether to choose gas or electricity.

PITTSBURG is having a war of the Catholic clergy upon the public schools. One of the pastors announces that he will give no absolution to parents who send their children thither.

THE plot against Pres. ARTHUR will hardly wash. President murderers do not stand around on the sidewalks and talk over their plots in a voice loud enough to be heard by all who choose to listen.

IN the 110 letter carrier Cities in the United States 90 have a Washington street, and over 30 a Washington avenue. Fifty have an Adams street, 77 a Jackson, 60 a Madison, 70 a Jefferson, 15 a Polk, 50 a Lincoln and 50 a Grant. Cleveland has already a Garfield avenue.

LOOK out for the "American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade and Agriculture." It has recently been "organized" in New York by some shady fellows, for purposes which have not yet developt, but the public will doubtless pay richly for what information it gets as to its manner of operating.

THE City of Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, was built years ago behind a lagoon or marsh, which extends some distance in front of the main land, and was designed especially as a stronghold for the slave trade. Now, instead of slaves, the export of products reaches $1,000,000 a year, and the land mark by which vessels find their way into port is the spire of a church.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Speculations as to the Cabinet changes continue to be the main topic of general consideration. It is now generally conceded that President ARTHUR will have an entirely new Cabinet, with possibly the exception of Mr. LINCOLN. Attorney-General MCVEAGH will certainly resign, and there is almost as much sureness in regard to the others. One of them says that they assured President ARTHUR that their position in his Cabinet must be one of expectancy and criticism, and that any departure from Mr. GARFIELD'S policy would lead to their instantaneous withdrawal. With such advisers, no President could be expected to content himself, and, whether their successors are nominated during the extra session of the Senate, which he has called for October 10, or at the regular session in December, there is every reason to expect that the slate will be wiped pretty clean. As to their successors, there is every variety of speculation. It is safe to predict that there will not be so many Western men in the new Cabinet as in the old, and that Sen. JONES will not be asked to become Secretary of the Treasury, as that would give the Democrats another Senator from Nevada. Mr. GEORGE BLISS and Mr. EMORY STORRS are both named for the place to be vacated by Mr. MACVEAGH. The Southern Republicans have sent a deputation to name Mr. JAMES'S successor with what will now be a standing recommendation, that he was one of the immortal "306" who resisted Mr. GARFIELD'S nomination at Chicago.

MACHINE politics at the primary elections held in New York State last Friday night ruled in many cases, and secured the election of the adherents of CONKLING to the State Convention who otherwise would have had no place there. According to the New York papers the most disgraceful scenes occurred. In the 13th Assembly District gross frauds were perpetrated by refusing to allow well-known Republicans to vote on the plea that their names did not appear upon the roll, and accepting that of others who were well-known to be disqualified. The result, however, is a rebuke to CONKLING, as the GARFIELD Republican delegates to the Convention number 282, a majority being 249. The whole affair from beginning to end was a struggle between the people and the politicians. In the country Towns and Districts the former succeeded in electing their delegates. In the Cities where the "machine" could be more easily worked the politicians were ahead, and they secured enough delegates to make lively times at the Convention.

THE principal topic of interest abroad as well as at home for the last two weeks has been the death of GARFIELD and its effects upon the future of the United States. Everywhere in Europe the utmost sympathy was expressed for the Nation. Memorial services were held in most of the large Cities and two Royal Courts, those of Great Britain and Spain, were ordered into mourning for eight days. The world has never seen anything like this spontaneous outburst of grief over the death of a man, ruler over a powerful country, it is true, but not of royal blood,

IN France there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the action of the Ministry, and the extreme Radicals have resolved to call a monster meeting to discuss the impeachment of the members. It will not probably amount to anything.

Russia is still busy with trying the Revolutionists. A large number, including a woman, the daughter of a nobleman, are to be brought before the tribunal, 17 of whom have committed offences which are punishable with death.

IN consequence of the persecution of the Jews all over Europe a movement is on foot to purchase land in Syria for them to go there and engage in agricultural pursuits. English and German capitalists are offering to build railroads there, all income from which, after the expenses are paid, revert to the Turkish Government. The Porte, it is said, expresses a willingness to sell the land.

THE troubles in the North of Africa still continue. Tunisian matters are by no means settled, neither is Egypt in a peaceful state

THE people in GARFIELD'S old Congressional District are not at all satisfied with his burial in Cleveland. They claim that Mrs. GARFIELD was worked upon by the directors of Lake View Cemetery through Dr. BOYNTON who is a stockholder to consent to have the burial there, that it is shrewd scheme gotten up to increase the price and sale of lots, and to get a monument to add to the attractions of the City. They say that the body of the dead President is now virtually the property of a private corporation which can pass rules regulating the Cemetery and bar out whomsoever they please. They claim that no part of his life was directly associated with Cleveland, and that he should be buried at Mentor, a place he dearly loved and for which he longed when dying. Meetings have been held in different place to protest against his body being buried in Cleveland. All of the near friends of the family are united with these people in their feeling, and the matter is to be presented to Mrs. GARFIELD as soon as she is rested and able to think calmly.

A BALTIMORE astrologer wants recognition as a talented star-reader and first-class prophet, because last March he cast the following horoscope of Pres. GARFIELD, and published it in the *Capital*:

> The nativity is not fortunate except as regards the President's intellectual gifts. The moon was at the full, and neither sun nor moon had any aspect with Jupiter or Venus. He is likely to have a troubled administration. The year will be extremely unfortunate for the country at large as well as for its Chief Magistrate. On this account I judge there is not the slightest probability of his election to a second term. This being a nocturnal birth, and the moon being on the cusp of the ninth house, she was the lyleg, or giver of life. Her position could scarcely have been more unfavorable. She was very near the evil of the fixed stars, Caput Algol, at her full, and nearly parallel to Mars. These things threaten injuries to the face and eyes, and a painful death.

THE Malley's seem to be a bad lot. There is now a business quarrel among the seniors, and some of them have been committed to jail on a charge of an attempt to blackmail another member of the family.

As a result of eight years work of Protestant missionaries in Japan there are 50 organized churches with a membership of 8,000 persons.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

Undoubtedly Mr. ARTHUR'S Cabinet should be a homogeneous one, and the matter of personal agreeability to the Chief Magistrate should be an important element in determining the selection of its members. There are enough able men in the United States to allow the President to select from them just such constitutional advisers as are acceptable to him, even in non-official relations. But there are some potent considerations which will operate to restrain this freedom of choice, as they have in similar instances where Vice-Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency. In the first place, this is not properly speaking, nor in the eyes of the people, the incoming of a new Administration. It is, — it should be, — merely the continuance of the one which the people placed in power last November. Logical as well as sentimental reasons indicate that the subordinate who becomes chief by reason of a frightful crime which interferes with the people's intentions, shall conduct himself as nearly as possible as his predecessor would have done. He makes a very grave mistake if he even seems to undo or retard the work which that predecessor has begun, or sets himself to initiate a different *regime*. New departures are not expected from him, as they were when his late chief was installed in office. Two distinctive features of policy had been developt during Gen. GARFIELD'S Administration. The first of these related to the management of the Government bonds; the second to the reformation of certain grave abuses in the Post Office Department. Both of these had received the hearty sanction of the people, and their consummation was eagerly looked forward to. The names of two Cabinet officers—Secretary of the Treasury WINDOM, and Postmaster General JAMES—were intimately associated with the carrying out of these features of policy. It is believed both of these officers are marked for retirement. If so the President has made a mistake. The people are indifferent as to what changes he makes in the rest of the Cabinet, though it would seem very graceful and fitting for him to maintain, as long as possible the same association of advisers formed by his lamented predecessor; they regret mildly, but otherwise care little, that personal feeling should remove BLAINE from the Cabinet; KIRKWOOD, LINCOLN, HUNT and MCVEAGH have not aroused any popular interest in themselves; but all are very earnest in their belief that WINDOM and JAMES should be retained until they have finished their work.

To remove them will greatly shake popular confidence in the President's asserted intention to carry out the policy of his predecessor, and will expose him to much unpleasant criticism, which it were better in every way that he avoid a this time.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The sorrow, which may well be called universal, since all civilized Nations of the world have so deeply expressed it, over the death of Pres. GARFIELD has one peculiar phase about it, something different from that ever before felt and exhibited for any public man in any country. Not only have the great and noble, the so called patrician orders, been stricken with grief for the terrible ending of the life of this one of the earth's sons of the morning, but the common people, the working classes of the countries of the Old World, gathered together and reverently showed their sorrow.

In England this was particularly true. Last Saturday was the day appointed for the assembling of American residents in London to hold memorial services. As there were but a few hundred there, a small room had been selected, but later it becoming evident that some English people desired to attend, Exeter Hall, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, was secured. There at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd gathered together, the majority of whom were Englishmen, and what is to be remarked particularly, very many of these, workingmen, who had left their toil to go there as a mark of respect to the memory of a man who had died 3,000 miles away. They remembered, however, that he had once been of their own class, that he had risen by his own exertions to his proud position, retaining always his purity and simplicity of character.

This incident as well as the sending of sympathetic messages by the Queen to Mrs. GARFIELD—not simply as a Queen but as a woman who has been bereft to another woman wading through the deep waters of affliction—show how close and firm are the bonds that hold the two Nations together. Every year that passes seems to strengthen the hold these English speaking people have upon each other. Whatever jealousies there may exist, and they arise equally among communities seem to disappear in the shadow of any great National trouble and this has never been so apparent as now, when even those who were considered the bitter enemies to the Republic during the Rebellion, express the deepest sorrow for the blow which has fallen.

Pres. GARFIELD'S assassination has shown that the world has moved forward rapidly in the matter of good fellowship. Pessimists may find in this food for reflection for it is the most convincing sign of general progress that could be given.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Although the Chinese Government has ordered back its young Celestials who were pursuing their studies at Hartford, and the fine building that knew them in that City now knows them no more, it is not at all likely that it can blot out the memory of the United States nor the desire to come here. The fact is these youngsters were becoming too rapidly Americanized. They may have adopted the vices of the fast young man, but if they had remained true to the long queues and traditional customs of China other things would have been passed over.

Doubtless the result of the experiment will be the establishment of Universities in China with foreign teachers, for there is no question but that the Celestials have waked up to the necessity of moving with the world. They have little of the readiness of adaptation which the Japanese possesses, but when once their faces are turned in a certain direction, they immovably continue in that course. The mere fact of withdrawing their students from Hartford betokens no intention of giving up the modern education of their youth of the higher classes but simply a change in the mode of accomplishing it.

THE STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

During the President's long illness interest in the Star Route frauds died out largely, but those whose business it was to attend to the matter have kept quietly and steadily at work. Friday the first public step in the prosecution of the guilty parties was taken. An information was filed in Court against ex-Assistant Postmaster General BRADY, JOHN L. FRENCH, ex-Chief of the Post Office Department, WILLIAM H. TURNER, an ex-Clerk, GEORGE L. MCDONOUGH, Contractor, and SAMUEL P. BROWN, a go-between, for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of large sums of money by procuring extravagant compensation for carrying the mail between Prescott, Arizona, and Santa Fè, New Mexico. Of course this is only a small part of the frauds but it was the commencement and it was necessary to try it first.

The proceeding by "information" instead of by indictment has caused some surprise, but it was rendered necessary by the adjournment of the Grand Jury from September 12 to October 3, at which time the statute of limitation would begin to run and would prevent prosecution in these cases. It is strongly felt that this adjournment by District Attorney CORKHILL points to a collusion for the purpose of screening the conspirators, and the act aroused the deepest indignation in Mr. MACVEAGH who had no suspicion of the intention of the Court to take the step. If Mr. CORKHILL did not intend to shield the conspirators, a thing which he is said to have done before, then certainly he showed almost a criminal recklessness in thus placing a matter of great moment in such jeopardy. The truth probably is that his personal friendship for some of these men got the better of his sense of public duty. At any rate the preparation of the papers has been made with great care to see that he has allowed no flaws to creep into them that would render them nugatory.

The particular offence which forms the basis of the present prosecution was, as before stated, the contract for carrying the mail between Prescott, Arizona, and Santa Fé, N. M. It first provided for one trip a week, for which 150 hours was allowed, and the compensation was to be $13,313 per annum. Before the work began an increase was ordered to seven trips a week, and each trip expedited to 90 hours, while the compensation was raised to $87,862 a year. Afterwards the contract was sublet to one WALSH. It was finally terminated altogether, and a new one made with WALSH providing for one trip a week, of 150 hours, and pay $18,500 per annum. This was subsequently increased and expedited and compensation raised to $136,000 a year.

One thing in the "information" is to be noticed. It is not only that the pay was unnecessary and extravagant but that there was an actual attempt to defraud the Government. The first might be simply the result of carelessness and negligence, which, though culpable, was not criminal. But it is impossible to believe that Gen. BRADY and those who were concerned with him in letting these contracts are all utterly imbecile. Besides the matter was managed with too much skill, there was too much system about it, and the gains for somebody were simply enormous. There is not much doubt but that it can be proved that it was fraud and not negligence which was at the bottom of it all, a deliberate attempt to rob the Government.

It is said that Pres. ARTHUR is determined to push these prosecutions with vigor, and secure the punishment of the offenders no matter who they may be, and present appearances indicate that this is so. It is well. He can afford to do no other way. Any weakening now would be ruin to him in the eyes of the country, and he is too shrewd a man not to know this. No one suspects him of being in any way connected with the conspirators, and hence he can act without embarrassment.

It is important too, for the honor and well being of the Republican party, that the villains be unearthed and brought to punishment. It cannot afford to allow their rascality to be covered up. No matter who goes under, what persons of prominence whose name and fame have hitherto been unblemished, the affair must be sifted to the very bottom. The party has so far maintained its influence over the best part of the people through its embodiment of the highest principles of right, and its power of self-purification. It cannot afford to abate one jot or tittle of its claim to this preeminence if it is to retain its hold upon the Nation. The energy with which these prosecutions are conducted will show to the world that the Republican party is yet vital with all that has rendered it the strongest and best which the Nation has ever known.

THE "JEANNETTE."

Two years ago the "Jeannette," the vessel which set out to explore the unknown Northern waters, disappeared from mortal view so far as any tidings of her are concerned. For a year or more no fears were entertained for her safety, but now that so long a time has elapsed and not a syllable has come to tell whether she has gone to the bottom with her brave crew or is still pursuing her voyage in safety, considerable unavoidable anxiety is felt in regard to her welfare.

In September, 1879, she was spoken by a whaler. She was then heading Northward towards the mystical Wrangells Land, upon whose shore none had ever landed. She was well provisioned for three years, had a crew of 32 picked men and was commanded by an officer who was well-experienced in picking his way through icy seas.

The "Corwin" which was sent out in search of her has as yet been able to find no traces of the missing vessel, although she has approached Wrangell's Land coasted a long distance along the shore and effected a landing. An open sea has been discovered stretching away to the North Pole. Whither it would lead is as yet undecided question, though it is possible that the 'Jeannette' entered therein to determine that question as it is well known that her commander had determined to press his explorations just as far as possible.

It is yet too early to despair of the "Jeannette." If Wrangell's Land is a large island as has been supposed or one of a chain of islands, the staunch little vessel may be wandering among them and will shortly make her appearance with a world of interesting tidings about that part of the world.

BERLIN contains the largest prison in Europe. It has just been completed.

PRES. ARTHUR'S POSITION.

Pres. ARTHUR'S position is certainly a trying one, and the BLADE has no disposition to judge his acts with premature harshness. Claiming ourselves to be genuine Stalwart Republicans,—to be in reality what Mr. CONKLING and those who follow him, can only make insufficient pretentions to being,—we have, of course, the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the whole party. Therefore, we are especially anxious that Pres. ARTHUR'S Administration shall be a grand success. Were it in our power we would make it as grand a success as a realization of the fondest anticipations of Gen. GARFIELD'S would have been.

We would not do this out of any great fondness for Pres. ARTHUR personally —it would be hypocrisy to assume that we have such feeling—but because we love the Republican party, and desire above all things its success, and the augmentation of its credit. In this feeling all personal sentiments towards Pres. ARTHUR are swallowed up as a rivulet is absorbed by the sea. We propose to do all that lies in our power to further every scheme of Pres. ARTHUR'S which is for the benefit of the country and the public service, which is in turn the best and only way for benefiting the party, and placing his administration in a creditable light before history and the world.

Pres. ARTHUR'S main difficulties do not rise out of any troublesome matters of policy bequeathed him by his predecessor, He is unusually favored in this respect, as there is no perplexing foreign or domestic question now disturbing our politics and calling for prompt settlement. But two salient features of his predecessor's policy obtrude themselves on the public notice. These are the reformations in the Postoffice Department, and the financial policy, and both of these have been so well initiated that all he is now required to do is to provide that their being carried to their legitimate conclusion shall not be interfered with. They have force and direction enough to carry them through if not balked by interference.

Pres. ARTHUR'S main trouble is in himself, his cast of mind, his associations. It lies in the fact that he who has hitherto been a lieutenant to the chieftain of a faction of a party is suddenly called upon to act—not simply as leader to that faction or of the party, even, but of the whole great Nation. It is like a Second Lieutenant being called upon, by the exigencies of a battle, to take command of a whole brigade just as it starts forward for the grand charge.

The office he now has involves the widest possible difference from the methods and ideas which governed him in any position he has heretofore held. Heretofore his highest position in which he served any length of time was that of Collector of the Port of New York. There he had great duties and responsibilities, but these were wholly administrative; he had to do with men considered as office seekers political workers, and employes. Now he is called upon to compare men as statesmen, great party leaders, and administrators of National affairs. He must familiarize himself with great principles and their application in the widest scope. He must forget personal likes and dislikes. This is the first demand from him of his position, and it is the first demand upon other people to forget on account of his position any personal dislikes they may entertain towards him; he must teach himself to regard men, not from a personal standpoint, but view them with a vastly more comprehensive glance than is customary in his peculiar school of New York politics. He can have no spites, or revenges, and the farther he removes himself from any suspicion of connection with Mr. CONKLING, the better will be his chances of making his administration a gratifying success.

Many of these changes are like being born anew, but any efforts Pres. ARTHUR makes in that direction will have the earnest sympathy of the whole Nation.

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

The British Peerage and its privileges is something not well understood in this country. In the minds of many it is always associated with the House of Lords, which has lately appeared to be so politically unpopular. However that may be, it does not interfere with the social prestige of the nobles, nor the anxiety of the people to obtain titles.

G. W. SMALLEY in a letter to the New York *Tribune* gives some interesting facts in regard to this matter. Six new peers have recently been created, which gives them a seat in the Upper House of Parliament. The Prime Minister is the distributor of these rewards of merit, and he frequently bestows them for some electioneering services which are held to be very important, and which often involve the spending of a great deal of money. Another service, and one which has elevated one of the six, is the vacating of a seat in the House of Commons in order to make a place there for some one else about whom the Government is in some embarrassment.

The possession of great wealth, even though it has been made in trade, often procures a peerage for its possessor. He must have sufficient to support the dignity of the position. If it has been gained in trade, unless it was in brewing or banking—which are considered less plebeian than any others, though why it is hard to see—at least two generations must elapse before the title is bestowed. If wealth has been long in the family and much of it has been invested in landed estates, a place in the peerage is very easy to obtain, though in such cases it has been known to be refused.

Three of the new creations are Scotch and Irish peers which latter fact does not give them a seat in the House of Lords. Two of these men are elevated to their new positions in order to give more of a balance to the Liberal side than the House now possesses, and not for any great ability. The third is a man of brilliant merit which Mr. GLADSTONE recognizes in this manner, doubtless with the hope that he will render the Liberal party great service.

Of course there are always many claimants for a title, it being the door to social distinction not to be obtained in any other way and therefore valued accordingly.

A ROCHESTER scientist gives warning that the probabilities hold good for a long, cold Winter following the hot, dry Summer. The prospect for a mild season would be better if the reaction from the heat would commence early.

WOMAN AS A WORKER.

No one phase of American life has undergone a greater change than that regarding society in its connection with woman's work, and perhaps there is nothing which better shows general progress. Time was when to be employed in any duties outside of those of home was social death to her. If it was necessity that compelled it, there was simply the ostracism that poverty is apt to receive from competency and wealth. If inclination prompted the stepping aside from the path that tradition had made for womanhood, she was set down as peculiar and "strong-minded," the latter a term of reproach which was and is as much dreaded by the majority as if it implied personal degradation.

These things were hard to bear and operated strongly to prevent independence of action. Gradually, however, has arisen the feeling that

> Honest labor bears a lovely face

and that as "'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation," neither is it for woman. Accordingly many are now found, even if possessed of a competence, or with friends able and willing to give them a comfortable suppor', who have stated employment in some business, trade or profession and who are contented and happy in the doing. Not only that, but they have the respect of society, although through lack of leisure they do not seek society's suffrages.

That this state of things is becoming more and more fixed and permanent is evident from such paragraphs as the following, and these are but a few out of the many:

Miss Canfield, of Manistee, Mich., a Vassar graduate, finding society life irksome, begged some regular employment, and was put in the office of her father, who is the owner of the largest tug line on the lakes. Another Vassar girl is conducting a successful insurance business in the same City.

Miss Margaret Hicks, a recent graduate of Cornell, has adopted the architect's profession.

There are few who cannot think of girls and women among their own acquaintances that have grown restive under the demands of society, to answer which requires a large investment of strength, energy and good nature, an investment which returns at best little interest, often none at all, and sometimes leaves the investor bankrupt. They are looking anxiously around for something to do which shall occupy both hand and brains, willing to give up the chance of social triumphs if only they may feel that they are really *living*.

And society is growing better and purer for this change in women's aims and ambitions. Enough are left yet whose home duties preclude any steady outside employment, who do not desire it, but who have the leisure and the wish to be in society and of society. They can keep alive the social genialities, can dispense the graceful hospitalities that are necessary in order to throw a beauty and poetry around earnest, practical life. The world could no more do without the womanly society leader, with her beauty and accomplishments than it could without the artist and the poet. But the tendency of the past has been for every girl and woman to struggle for social supremacy, and failing in that to become a nonentity. Occupation and independence has brought a healthier way of thinking, a truer appreciation of life and its possibilities, and a higher moral tone which will do much towards solving some of the social problems of the day.

THE MODERATION SOCIETY.

The first number of a new paper called "Moderation" marks a departure in the Temperance question. It is the organ of what is known as the Business Men's Moderation Society, an organization made up as its name signifies, of men who believe that the well being of society can be better conserved and intemperance checked by urging moderation in the use of liquors than by insisting upon total abstinence or prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks.

The originator of the movement, the paper says, does not claim it as his own idea. He was reared to the strictest kind of total abstinence. He was not allowed to drink even tea and coffee, and was taught that anyone who sold rum was a murderer, and whoever drank it was on the rapid road to Hades. While his ideas became afterwards greatly modified, he was yet so deeply impressed with the extent of the National curse of drunkeness as to lead him to study carefully for years the methods put forth by society for its cure; he obtained the opinions of 250 leading men in the different walks of life, compiled and compared them and the result was the formation of the Moderation Society.

The paper now issued is, of course, the exponent of the principles of the Association. It endeavors to show by the citation of facts the failure of prohibition; that the human system demands stimulants under the strain of mental and physical exertion, and the wisest way is to supply that need by light wines, ale or beer, and that such a course will do more than any other thing to diminish drunkenness. Its effect, it is claimed, is not so much to prevent young men from drinking, as it is to bring back those who have already formed the habit into the safe ground of moderation.

Whether it will accomplish its purposes remains to be seen. It will, of course, meet with strong opposition from every other temperance organization, but that, by no means, proves its inutility.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

We announce on the next page an edition of the Revised New Testament which we have selected to furnish our readers at the very low price of $1.00, postpaid by mail. This is the very best edition for the money yet published, and every family should have a copy in their possession. We have already sold an enormous number of these books, and the demand is still as great as at the first announcement. Not a single instance of dissatisfaction has come to our notice. We trust all who have not ordered will do so soon, as this announcement will soon have to give place to something else. We have a few Morocco bound copies at $1.50.

DURING the few weeks before GARFIELD'S death fully 100,000 pictures of him were sold in Philadelphia alone, and striking a medium between the highest and lowest prices, the amount received for them must have reached $58,856. The sales were probably as brisk in every other large City of the North.

MR. PARNELL says that although the Land League spends on an average £1,200 weekly only £60 goes for salaries. If that be true they are not extravagant in that direction, and a good many must be working from love of the cause.

CAUSELESS INSULTS.

The suggestion that a part of the Garfield fund should be set aside for the mother of the dead President is causing a great deal of needless talk, and in some cases given rise to remarks that embody gratuitous insult to Mrs. GARFILD. The idea originating with Mrs. FREMONT, or at least first publicly expressed by her, was not the product of any thought that the almost worshipped parent would not be taken care of by the wife with the most tender, reverent watchfulness, but it was simply because it seemed that such a recognition of the mother's claim upon the people would be a just tribute to the son. Such a feeling as is embodied in the following paragraph in the New York *Express* was never dreamed of:

> It is not to be supposed that the daughter-in-law should have the same affection, and it is hardly probable that she will share with her mother-in law the Nation's gift. Indeed, since the death of her husband Mrs. Garfield has displayed some traits that are not altogether admirable. In the selection of pall-bearers, for instance, she certainly offered a wanton insult by overlooking such men as Hancock, Grant, Bayard, Hannibal Hamlin, and others of equally prominent positions, to put in their places a number of obscure gentlemen, simply because they were members of the Campbellite Church. There was a narrowness in this that is not commendable. Let the mother of Pres. Garfield, therefore, be made independent by the subscriptions of the people.

The person who could write that of a woman who has borne and is bearing such a heavy burden, even though a most bitter opponent politically of her husband, has few of the attributes of manhood. Happily for the country the Democratic party is not cursed with many such, who under the guise of sympathy for one woman will make so contemptible a fling at another.

The same paper reads a lecture to the Nation about the wrong of raising a fund of this kind for this bereaved family. It says, among other things:

> It is doubtful if James A Garfield would ever have been heard of had his parents been worth $350,000. Perhaps the people who are swelling this fund want to smother his sons, so that nothing will ever again be heard of the Garfield family.

It is an insult to the whole people to give this matter any other aspect than that it naturally wears, which is the true one. While it expresses to a certain degree love and admiration for GARFIELD as a man, far more than that does the movement show the intense loyalty of the Nation to the chosen head of the Government, and sternly rebuke the spirit which led to such a foul assassination. The pistol shot that killed the President was not alone aimed at a man well beloved, honest, upright and pure, but at the principles which are the life of the Republic. It was the representative of the civil service spoils system which would continue to fill the country with fraud and corruption, but which has now received a shock that may produce such a revolution and purification as is needed in the country. If that comes, then JAMES A. GARFIELD has not died in vain. Meanwhile the great heart of the people is in the right place, notwithstanding the snarlings of such papers as the *Express*.

THERE are any number of sufficient reasons why Mr. BLAINE should leave the Cabinet. Nothing short of a change in either him or Mr. ARTHUR like that which befell SAUL of Tarsus, could make them harmonious members of the same official family. They belong to radically different schools of thought and action, and the separation of a lifetime of such activity as their's cannot be obliterated by the occurrences of a day. Whether Mr. BLAINE has his retirement gilded by an appointment to St. James, or whether he retires with the air of declining to accept anything at all from Mr. ARTHUR, is the special question of this moment. That he will go out is beyond a doubt. How he will go out is a matter of importance, as indicating many things in regard to Mr. ARTHUR'S attitude.

THE public will be gratified to know that the earnings of the Pullman Palace Car Company have been larger this year than ever before. It is probable that sometime in the future it will feel itself prosperous enough and its business founded upon a sufficiently strong foundation to enable it to pay the porters. Up to this time the passengers have been obliged not only to accede to the exorbitant charges for a place in these cars, but also to hand over certain fees to the man whose duty it is to attend to the care of the car and see that its occupants are made comfortable. There is decency in all things, but the probabilities are that the traveling public will have to bear this imposition some time longer.

THE sudden revival of interest in Confederate bonds in the London market is one of the puzzling bits of news which comes by the cable. Where European investors can find any reason for hope, for the bonds of a rebellion that is as dead as the Hungarian outbreak against Austria, is beyond the comprehension of most men.

ACCORDING to a manager of a literary bureau in New York the public taste for lectures has declined to such an extent, that the most popular speakers are willing to talk for $70 a night, while those who once commanded a fair price cannot call together an audience now.

"WHAT is the connection between heresy and immortality?" asks the Chicago *Times*. The following example is given by the *Commercial Advertiser*: "Immortality is stealing a ham and heresy is believing that the ham, and not the man, will be fried."

MRS. LINCOLN is said to be in a state of intense excitement and anguish, which has continued ever since the death of GARFIELD. Her great fear is that her son ROBERT will be killed.

THE number of voters at the last general election in Great Britain and Ireland was 2,097,888, of whom 1,147,976 were Liberals.

THE "gradually becoming petrified" story has come around again. Now it is a woman down in Texas who is the victim.

IT is estimated by the Agricultural Department that the annual cost of fences in this country is greater than the value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine that they were built to guard against.

PROBABLY no man ever lived who had so many and such valuable presents as Gen. GRANT.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

This elegant book advertised on our fifth page, is selling very fast; and like the "Struggles of Nasby" will soon be exhausted. The regular retail price of this book is $3.00, but we are mailing it post-paid for $1.25. Our readers should each secure a copy before it is gone.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, contradicts the statement made in some newspapers that he is a candidate for Senator.——The debt statement issued for the last month shows a reduction of $17,500,000 for September, and over $42,000,000 for the three months ending Sept. 30th. This is the greatest reduction shown in a corresponding period for many years. The large surplus for the month is attributable to increased receipts and a large falling off in expenditures, many claims against the Government not being presented on account of the death of Pres Garfield. These, of course, will have to be paid this month.——It is thought that the only loophole through which Guiteau can escape is by an issue of jurisdiction. Some lawyers claim that the assassin should be tried in New Jersey, where the President died, and that if he is tried and convicted in Washington, and his counsel then appeal to the Supreme Court on a question of jurisdiction, that tribunal will decide that New Jersey is the proper place for the trial. Guiteau would then escape, the Constitution providing that a man's life shall not be twice jeopardized for the same crime.——Sen. Fair, of Nevada, has paired with Sen. Platt, of Connecticut, for the extra session.——The steamboat "Irving" was burned in Fraser River, B. C., and a number of Indians on board were drowned. The boat cost $80,000.—— Presley Cowan fell a distance of 50 feet from a balloon at St. Clairsville, O., and was instantly killed.——The net increase of National Bank notes for the year ending October 1, 1881, was $15,190,031, an average of about $1,250,000 per month.——John Whitmar was caught in the shafting of a machine shop at Massillon, O., and literally torn to shreds.——The Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, was robbed of $10,000 in bonds by three strangers, who escaped with their booty.——The Michigan sufferers still appeal for aid. Much has been given, but the destitution is so widespread that millions of dollars will yet be needed to carry the unfortunates through the Winter.——Mr. Phelps, United States Minister at Vienna, has asked to be relieved. Minister Foster has also tendered his resignation.——Gallion, on trial at Geneseo, Ia., for the murder of Thomas Dilley and wife, has made a confession. He admits that he alone committed the murder, for the purpose of robbery, and was frightened away by a noise before he obtained possession of their money.——Testimony has been submitted in the Malley trial to prove that James Malley was in the store the night Jennie Cramer disappeared.——King Kalakaua has been entertained at Washington, New York and other points. He is now in Kentucky, for the purpose of buying blooded horses to take back with him.——There is further trouble reported with the Indians at San Carlos Agency. A number of bucks have left the reservation and are committing murder and depredation. The soldiers are in hot pursuit, and will soon bring them to terms.——Danville, Va., last year handled 30,330,500 pounds of tobacco, at an average of $10 89 per 100 pounds.——Capt. Meyer, of the German schooner "Phœnix," at Callao, reports having discovered a new island about 100 miles west of Punta Aguja, the nearest land. It is said to be of volcanic origin, about 50 feet high at the highest elevation, one mile long and one mile wide.——A new railroad bridge is being projected at Cairo.——Sing Sing prison, New York, earned a net profit this year of $6,000.——A gold mine has been discovered in Missouri, a few miles from Leavenworth, Kas.——Postmaster Palmer's quarterly return of the business of the Postoffice of Chicago, for the three months ending Sept. 30, shows the aggregate receipts of the office to be $400,012.75, expenses for the quarter, $84,410.13; net revenue to the department, $315,602.62; increase of business over the corresponding quarter of 1880, $68,189.89, a gain of over 20 per cent. Sales of postage stamps, postal-cards, etc., for September, $143,404.51; mail letters delivered, 2,375,457; letters collected, 2,349,573; total postage on local matter delivered, $15,000.72; money orders issued in September, $262,357.14; money orders paid, $259,197.17.——The iron mills of Cincinnati are still idle, all efforts to start up with non-union men having failed.——The bank clearings at Chicago Monday, were $32,500,000, the largest on record.——Mahone announces that he will vote with the Republicans in organizing the Senate, and his Readjuster friends in Virginia say he will strengthen himself and his party by doing so.——In the presence of death, Blaine and Grant forgot their private griefs and wrung each others' hands. They had not spoken since the Chicago Convention.——It is learned that a confirmed drunkard living at

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Gen. Garfield this Year, and Gen. Garfield Last Year—The New President—The Complication of the Senate—How They are Likely to be Composed—A Royal Visitor—Yorktown.

Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1881.

After a man has reached the age of 49 his character is supposed to be established, and he does not change with much facility. If he is knavish, deceitful or dishonest, even he is knavish, deceitful or dishonest, even "conversion" has a pretty hard time of it in making him trustworthy, and if he is honest and upright he is expected to remain so amid the severest temptations. But if such a man gets in the whirlpool of American politics his character changes at will and he is the foe of the party newspapers. On Sunday last our City pulpits were vocal with orations over the memory of the dead President, but not one of the 15 or 20 that got noticed in the newspapers had a word to say about the scandals of last year. Gen. Garfield was a liar, a trickster, a corrupt political broker, and a participator in unrighteous gains. The Democrats were so thoroughly in hand with this view of his character that it was not a reason for them to declare that they did not see how a Christian man could vote for him.

But on Sunday there was nothing of this. On the other hand the impression seemed to be universal that the departed statesman was a gentleman, a man of honor, and of undoubted integrity. Dr. Rankin regarded him as an "example of excellence;" Dr. Fulton as the "model of his complete character;" Dr. Faunce spoke of him as a "great and honest man;" Dr. Chester said his life was "beautiful," and identified with "religion and education;" Dr. Tanst declared that his "was a great and an honest life," and Dr. Shippen spoke of "his record as without a spot and his character without a blemish." Is it to be wondered at to think how grievously they were reflecting on all the partisan newspapers and orators of last year when the whole campaign was run on the presumption that Gen. Garfield was a very bad man who had been betrayed into very grave crimes, and, for that reason, ought not to be elected President of the United States. Our Democratic *Post* is one of the organs which, a year ago, could not find words strong enough to express its disgust at the nomination of such a man to the great and responsible office that had been held by George Washington and other pure and able men. But it is pleasant to be able to record the fact that the *Post* turned a short corner as soon as the election was over, and now regards the late President as worthy any honors that the Republic can lay upon him. It thus sustains the verdict of the ministers.

But a more touching, not to say honest, testimony to their position comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic. The under manager of the English Queen, and the wreaths and flowers which were laid on the casket by her order, will long be remembered by the American people. And not less remarkable has been the conduct of the English people. In one of the dispatches published by the BLADE we are told that the flags on the Thames were at half mast on the day of the funeral, the shops on the Strand mostly closed, and the newspapers showing a general respect for the day. One of the dispatches says: "In London to-day the sense of mourning are general and spontaneous, and all agree that there was never such a general wearing of mourning for any foreigner." Our Evening *Star*, which gave prominence to the Garfield scandals whenever the signs seemed to look towards the success of Hancock, now says: "Grief over the pathetic death of so noble and lovable a character makes the whole world akin." If would seem, then, on the wide, as if the ministers had the best of it.

The work of President Arthur moves slowly, and does not seem to be at all sensational. He is not overrun with callers, and has the faculty of commanding the general respect. As yet the crowd of obsequious seekers after place have been unusually considerate and have kept aloof. He occupies his quarters in the house of Sen. Jones and saw the Sandwich Islanders there on Wednesday. His cousin, Lawrence Kingsley, is without formality and only the meeting of two gentlemen. As to his Cabinet, it is conceded on all hands that he will surround himself with persons of his own choice; but who they will be is not as yet known. It may be safely said that everything on that head is the merest guesswork.

A good word is spoken for the President by the Boston *Herald* which is worth repeating. It says: "He has had very few difficulties or misunderstandings. Although firm in standing for his convictions he is noted for his success as a conciliator. As a promoter of harmony he has decided gifts and a long experience. In dealing with men of diverse characters, tastes and interests, it is doubtful if he has his equal in the party."

There is one element in the Senatorial organization that has not generally been considered. The position of Davis, Davis, as announced in one of his speeches at the extra session, is not with the Democrats on the question of organization. He declared himself in favor of putting the Senate in harmony with the administration, and all his votes were consident with this position. His reasoning was to the effect that the party in power, having the responsibility of all action, should have the Legislature with it unless the people had clearly decided otherwise, and hence, while he did not vote so as to put an end to the deadlock, it was no surprise, when a vote was reached, to vote for the officers nominated by the Republicans. Of course the Democrats took care that he did not have the opportunity. But his position renders probable the reported compromise projected on the railroad train by the Senators in charge of the President's remains. That compromise contemplates the acceptance of the resignations of Conkling and Platt, the confirmation of Judge Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, and the election of a Democrat as Secretary. As, with the help of Davis, the Republicans will have a majority on the question of organization, such a compromise would be very liberal to the Democratic side and will probably be the solution of this vexed question.

The visit of King Kalakua of the Sandwich Islands was without significance, and attracted little attention. The King is on his way around the world, and will have completed the circuit when he arrives at San Francisco. His kingdom embraces a few Islands in the Pacific, and his subjects do not count over 60,000; but as the representative of a people regenerated by Christianity, he is one of the greatest curiosities of our times. Sixty years ago those Islanders were rude, barbarous, without a written language or any idea of civilized life. In that time a language has been formulated, schools have been established, churches have been built, and a white people have been trained to productive industry, a Government has been devised, a system of taxes has been adopted, and a Christian nation given to the world, of which Kalakau is the representative head.

The President went to New York yesterday attended by several members of the Cabinet, who will now seek recreation at the sea shore or on the mountains. The President will remain in New York for perhaps a week to attend to pressing private business, but in the meantime, we may expect that he will take counsel with friends in relation to public affairs. It is given out, as by authority, that no Cabinet changes will be made till the meeting of Senate.

The Yorktown centennial is occupying a large share of attention, and will be an occasion long to be remembered. The French guests of the Nation, to be present, will be entertained at the capitol with special ceremonies. BUCKEYE.

The Origin of the Indians.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Please allow me to answer J. W. J., of Beloit, Kan., whose questions appear in the BLADE of this week. "Who are the American Indians, and how is it that supposed they came to this country?" During my lifetime I have heard this question not less than a score of times, and have heard half as many different answers. I have been a reader of the BLADE for about 15 years and I remember of this question being asked four times in these columns during the time. Also another question comes in handy here. "What was the first or original language?" This question was asked about five weeks ago by some one for the third time during my connection with the glorious old BLADE as a subscriber.

If J. W. J. will answer me one question I will agree to answer his question. When some of us came to this country a dozen or so years ago we found stories were literally alive with buffalo. They are not to be found in any other part of the world. How did they get here? I might extend these questions a little farther. The grizzly bear is found no where except in the Rocky Mountain country, how did it get there? There are several species of the KANGAROO in Australia, an island surrounded by great oceans of water, how did these animals originally get there?

Tobacco, corn and potatoes were not known to Europeans, until the discovery of America. How did the vegetables get here, etc., etc., and, in fact, how did any of the animal and vegetable kingdoms get to the particular locality where found? Only because of our present knowledge of things, because of the present condition of science these questions cannot be answered. When Columbus came to this country he found the Indians here. The question naturally rose in his mind, How did these people get here, and where did they come from? But the Indian asked Columbus where he came from. Said he: "We came from Europe." "But how did you get to Europe." That's it; this question is like a two-edged sword—will turn either way. The Indian has as good a right to ask the question as the white man has. No country or island of any consequence was ever discovered but what it was inhabited by men, women and children (Aborigines.) Australia and all adjacent islands, although surrounded by thousands of miles of ocean, were inhabited by human beings. How did they get there? When the people of Central Europe commenced emigrating into the northern countries of Scandinavia, Siberia, etc., they found those countries inhabited, etc., etc. "Mr. J. W. J.," the Indians never came here, neither were they brought here, but they originated here, but each tribe being a separate species or family, having an origin and a language of its own—and so on the world over.

JACOB FULMER.

Jamestown, Kan.

Politics, Drouth, and the Cotton Worm.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Mississippi will have a tight race this year for Governor. We could not exactly get in a Republican, so we had a fusion ticket. The Hon. Ben King is the man. He says he never was a Democrat, never was a Republican, and never was a Greenbacker. Gen. Albert Lowry is the Democratic candidate for Governor. He is opposed to L. Q. C. Lamar, and therefore I think he will be beaten.

When I was up in Vernon, Ala., I heard some hot-headed Democrats remark that "Nasby" was a mighty good Democrat, but he told too much.

Our crops in this State will not make an average by one-third. The farmers planted too much cotton, and they will hardly make enough to run them through the Winter.

The cotton worm has appeared and is doing great damage to the precious staple, and that will throw the cotton raisers behind about one-half a crop. You can visit some of the plantations and not see a sign of a leaf on one of the stalks. The best crops are among the Republicans. They are better workers and farmers, and they make this evident in their places.

J. W. A.

Columbus, Miss., Sept. 3.

Farming Land in Florida.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In your issue of the 15th, "B. E." wishes to know of the South. Returning from Florida in May last, and having lived there two Summers and Winters, I will say that in Florida, as in other States, one finds some locations far superior to others. My first location was on the Fernandina & Cedar Keys Railroad. I soon found from observation and in conversation with the natives, that for fruit and vegetable growing, I was too far North. As for the quality of the soil, my own judgment satisfied me that unless it had plenty of "help" it would not produce enough for one to bother with. After traveling through Bradford, Clay, Alachua, Putnam, Marion, Orange and Sumter Counties, I located near Lake Bryant, in Marion County, where the last Winter's frost hardly showed and nothing was injured. This section, from its being remote from miles from the Oklawaha River, has not until the last year attracted the attention of Northern people. The Jacksonville & Tampa Railroad Company have the past Summer made a survey near the Lake. The chain of lakes are to be opened into the Oklawaha River, making the distance to Jacksonville 100 miles nearer by water than now.

With these advantages of competition, a good soil for gardening purposes, and perhaps not surpassed for the propagation of any kind of the Citrus family, being, what is called below the frost line and on good high healthy land with deep water lakes and no marshes, in comparison to most localities, we are perfectly satisfied with the pains taken in our search for what we consider a desirable location in Florida, in which we could invest our mite with feelings of satisfaction. Many things, good and bad, have been written about Florida, but the immense emigration to the State within the past five years and especially the "boom" it received the past year is conclusive evidence that the good said of it must predominate.

I will be pleased to answer any inquiries that may be made of me.

A. M. HIGGINS.

Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., Sept. 6.

After November 1st my address will be Miss Bluff, Marion Co., Fla.

Wright County, Mo.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I have received many letters in relation to land in Wright County, Mo., and have tried to answer all but a few in which there were no stamps. The address of some was hard to make out, and fearing that some have not reached their destination, I respectfully ask a short hearing in the BLADE. We have 150,000 acres of Government land in this County, among rocky County, well watered with springs and creeks. It is very healthy indeed. The County is all timber, no prairie—large and small timber both. We dig from 10 to 40 feet for lasting water. Corn, wheat, rye, oats and the grasses do well here, so far as tried. Clover does well, vegetables also, and fruit seldom misses. Dried apples were 40 cents per bushel here last season. Peaches 50 cents to $1. Apples are now $1. This is certainly the best fruit country I ever lived in. We raise from 7 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. It is very poorly farmed, or it would do much better, I think; 15 to 40 bushels of corn per acre, so near as I can tell. We have oak, hickory, ash, cherry, walnut, elm and sugar trees here. But much the largest portion is oak. I call it a good stock country, especially for sheep and hogs. Schools and churches all over the country, society good. Wages are low. The railroads will soon want many hands. It crosses the whole country and is raising the price of land along the road and will more rapidly. Pine lumber is worth from 50 cents to $1 per 100 feet. I can now buy pretty good farm lands here for from $2 to $3 50 per acre. Taxes low, no debt on the County. No swamp lands in 100 miles of here. We are on the top of Ozark Mountain. Some ask of free speech. I am a Republican; my liberties are as good here as they were in Pike County, Ill., where I came from. We are not subject to droughts but have had a very bad one this time. We had a good rain yesterday, the first for over six weeks I think, and mercury from 88 to 95 (that is through the season). Respectfully yours,

J. M. ANDERSON.

Hartville, Mo., Aug. 30.

Pensioning Prisoners.

To the Editor of the BLADE.

I noticed in the BLADE of August 18 an article to the effect that Commissioner of Pensions Dudley was considering the advisability of a new Pension act, viz: To pension all prisoners of war who were held any length of time and suffered the horrors of those murder pens of the South. Now this is a move in the right direction, and I only wonder why this has not been done years ago to relieve if possible the sufferings of the poor fellows who were so fortunate, or rather so unfortunate as to ever pass through the hands of the Rebel prison authorities.

The Commissioner holds that the constitutions of many were wrecked, and more injury to their usefulness inflicted in the thousands of cases of starvation than by service in the field or wounds in battle. As proof that Mr. Dudley is correct in this, I would cite the following facts that every surviving prisoner knows to be true:

First—That there was a system in their in human treatment in that they issued what scanty (mostly moldy and rotten) food we were allowed as irregularlyas could be done sometimes being two or three days without anything.

Second—That when an exchange of prisoners was to be effected they invariably would have surgeons to examine our men, and select such as were considered forever unfit for further service, and hold others to further starve and disable them. For proof as to how well they succeeded in this their murderous work, I refer you to the records of death at the different prison pens, to say nothing of the many who have died since their release.

Believing that Mr. Dudley means to do justice by all, I would but remark that he speed the day when this much needed relief will come.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. BROOKS,
35th O. V. I.

Ashland, Nebraska, Aug. 25, 1881.

The Pension Department.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I indorse Commissioner Dudley's intention to dismiss all Rebel Clerks in the Pension Office. That is, I think, justice. Give some poor soldier who sacrificed his health and all to sustain this Government, or some of his poor sons and daughters who survive him. Honor to the brave that sustained this Government at all hazards through life and death. Don't neglect the friend and honor the foe. Yours,

R. M. OSBORN.

Kane, Greene Co., Ill., Sept. 10.

UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

Colorado, Its Advantages and Disadvantages—Hurtful Exaggerations and Misrepresentations.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Once more and for the last time for the present we afflict you with an article, not from the "heart of the Rockies," but from the Eastern slope of the Rockies. In a former article I think I stated that I would give you the plain unvarnished facts. It certainly is wrong to attempt to throw a wild glamour over these Western wilds. I have seen persons come into these mining camps, who had been deceived by these misrepresentations and you could scarcely picture their chagrin upon witnessing about the

SAME AMOUNT OF POVERTY AND MORE SQUALOR

than they left in their Eastern communities. It will not do to depend upon those gloomy reports in Western papers, and it is financial suicide to dispose of Eastern homes where one is surrounded by all the comforts of life, by good society and by schools and churches, and invest in this Western country. To the young man in poor or ordinary circumstances there is a better chance here than East, though he must expect to be deprived of many of the comforts of life while he is making him self a Western home.

I notice in the article in the BLADE from your correspondent in the "heart of the Rockies", several statements that are exaggerations, if not gross misrepresentations. But I presume that your correspondent has, like the majority of the contributors from here, fallen into one of those wild hallucinations from which, we hope, he may awaken ere he makes any more of these extravagant statements, which, on their very face, bear the impress of an inconsistency. He says that by

KICKING AROUND A LITTLE WITH THE TOE OF HIS BOOT

he can make more in an hour than you can make at home in a day. If it is true what would he be able to do with pan, pick and shovel? He farther states that "should these troublesome Indians be removed all I want is one month's panning from some one of the places I have seen. Are these tribes any worse than the Utes or the Apaches? We would be pleased to know what tribes they are that have a bloodier record than these. Does the prospector stop at the border of their reservation? And in the noted San Juan and Gunnison Counties I am sure there is no place that would approximate these in richness that the correspondent has mentioned. He also stated that the amount of bullion produced by Colorado in '78, was $32,000,000. My recolection is that though Colorado produced more mineral in 1880 than any other State, she then only produced about $24,000,000. Again, he says could the Indians be removed from some of these fertile plains—are they not arid deserts?—there would be room for a million of laborers. Only think! A million laborers on the fertile plains of Arizona! The next thing we expect some panegyrist will advocate the idea of utilizing the fertile plains of the great Sahara. It would be about as consistent. My impression is that we have had about enough of this nonsense. Let us as correspondents give the facts as they are. Let us give the dark side of the picture as well as the bright side. Then we will not be guilty of deceiving those who are easily imposed upon. It is true that many become immensely wealthy in these mining countries. But where one becomes immensely wealthy, scores remain immensely poor.

SO FAR AS HEALTH IS CONCERNED

my own experience is that I have had more sickness in my family here than I ever did East, and came nearer turning my toes to the daisies while here than I care to, soon again. It is true that at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet this climate is the surest cure for consumption in its incipiency, and should I or either of those dependent upon me ever be threatened with this dreaded disease I would certainly make my home in the Rockies for a few years. You can not be cured of consumption, even in its incipiency in a few months. It requires several years. But what if it does? We all know that he who is threatened with it is beyond the physicians aid. However, my impression is that the curative power of this climate is almost as much over-estimated as the wealth of the mines. Let one consumptive be cured by coming here and it is heralded all over the land, but what of him who is not benefitted by coming? Should he die here, we know of some papers that would not even give him room for a death notice. It is so in mining. One man makes his "stake" and every one hears it, but what of him who toils on year after year, prospecting as long as he has the necessaries of life, then working for wages until he has earned enough to subsist himself and family for a time. Do we hear of him? In his name heralded from Dan to Beersheba? I have traveled pretty extensively over 15 different States, and my observations are that with few exceptions one place is about as good as another, taking every thing into consideration.

W. H. S.

Rositer, Col., Aug. 30.

HON. W. H. HERNDON.

A Personal Explanation—The Gentleman Foully Slandered.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I have been informed from various sources that in your June or July number, '81, you published of and concerning me the following in substance: "Bill" Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, is now a pauper in the Sangamon County House, Illinois. He once had considerable property, but whisky ruined him." Now my dear sir, your charges would be true were it not for some stubborn facts.

1. I am not and never was a pauper in this State nor elsewhere—hope never to be; have never been dependent on the living or the dead since a mere lad.

2. I am a Temperance man, honestly and enthusiastically so, and have been for years.

3. I lost some property in the crash of '72–73–74 from speculation, not from whisky. I have as much of the world's goods and chattels as I want.

4. I am not ruined, but if the loss of property is ruin whisky did not do it. Drink never injured me physically, nor mentally, nor do I think morally. I am now in the vigor of life and manhood, happy and contented in my condition. I have no ambition for position or wealth. Your charges are true *except* as herein stated—all false.

About two years since the New York *Tribune* had me a lunatic and in the Illinois Insane Asylum. Now *you* have me in the poor-house, a ruined man, and the third charge of somebody or paper will be that I am dead. I will know when I go—not any one else. I will take care of that imaginary difficulty. Let me say that the New York *Tribune* copied its information from some unknown sheet, and I suppose you have done the same. That both papers have acted innocently I have not much doubt, but some one is acting willfully and maliciously. It may be some little, cold, narrow, bigoted revengeful *Christian*, run mad in his zeal for his barbarous creed, simply because I proved or said that Mr. Lincoln was an infidel, rather a Theist. I so said, so lectured; then believed it to be true, and *now* firmly believe it to be true.

This is the reason and the motive that prompt those who, in the dark, first and originally make the charges I candidly believe. I can imagine no other reason.

I offer my keenness thanks to those good gentlemen, unknown to me, who tried to have you correct the error, and which failed to do, as I am informed.

Your friend,

WM. H. HERNDON.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.

Let the Guntown Men Act.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In the BLADE of August 4th I notice a letter from W. S. Butler, of Equality, Ill., in which he proposes to the survivors of the disaster at Guntiown, Miss., of June 10, '64, to get up a petition to the Government asking the removal of Gen. Sturgis from the position he has lately been elevated to as Superintendent of an National Soldiers' Home. Think comrade Butler has taken a step in the right direction, and now I want to say to all our old comrades, "Let us come to the front and do our duty in this matter." We all know what Gen. Sturgis is. We all remember his cowardly conduct, and drunken mismanagement at Guntown. How he at last deserted us and fled to Memphis to save his own precious bacon, while we were left to fight it out the best way we could. If one of us had deserted our post in the face of the enemy as he did we knew what the result would have been—shot like a dog. Now to think our Government will lift him to a place of honor, when he should be imprisoned in some place where he could experience the horrors of a Southern prison pen, makes one feel like getting up and fighting. I was taken prisoner at Guntown, and lay in Andersonville and other Rebel prisons for 10 months, where I suffered everything but death, contracted a disease that will stick to me as long as I live. I have suffered now for 17 years, and I claim that Sturgis is responsible for it. I am satisfied that if our Government knew him as well as we do he would not hold his place an hour. Now I want to urge upon every man of our old command to send in his name to be put to the petition. See all your old comrades, and get their names and send them in, if you have not already. I am doing what I can toward it. If we fail to effect anything else, we will at least show to Uncle Sam how we, as survivors of Sturgis' old command, regard the appointment.

H. C. NEER,
Late of Company I 114th Ill. Inft.

Breckenridge, Ill., Sept. 2, 1881.

TEXAS.

The Coming Seat of Empire.

To the Editor of the Blade

Seeing numerous letters in your columns from many of the Western States and Territories and not seeing our State represented, I take the liberty to beg a short space in your columns for the true representations of some facts concerning the Lone Star State.

Our State has had

SUCH A BAD REPRESENTATION

abroad for highway robbery and desperadoism that emigration has been greatly retarded from coming in and filling up the country. The most of these reports are without much foundation. A quiet law abiding citizen is just as safe here as he is in New York, and I presume more so than in Arkansas, from all reports.

We want capital and men of business to develop our numerous and great resources of wealth which offers a large harvest to the investor. We want outdoor laborers, farmers, miners, mechanics, cow boys, shepherds, all are in demand at good wages.

WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF PROFESSIONALS,

clerks and men trying to make money by their wits without work or capital. It is generally upon the failure of this class of men that our State gets much of her clause. It is pretty hard to out-trade a grass fed Texas cow boy. Though their education may be very limited they can not be beaten for wit and good trading. Why should a man want a home or employment when he can get one so cheaply as he can here? Thousands of acres of rich and productive land laying idle, hills and valleys covered with fine grass, which grows up to die with the Winter unmolested. While I am writing this I cast my eyes upon the large acreage of fine grass land lying before me as far as my eyes can reach and not an animal in sight to partake of its inviting luxuries, and think what valuation you would place upon it were it in your thickly settled country.

THE MANY RIVERS

running through our State afford numerous water powers that can hardly be excelled. Chief among them is the Colorado, wending its way through the hills and valleys a distance of more than 600 miles, through a great variety of soils, grasses, mineral, building materials, etc. Owing to the many rapids through the mountainous portion the water powers can be utilized with a very small outlay. Texas is the future home of fortune to the industrious.

SCHOOLS AND SOCIETY

are rapidly improving. School houses are daily being built throughout our State. The Texas University, will soon be under construction. The new State Capitol will soon be built at a heavy cost for the benefit of our State and to adorn our beautiful Capitol City of the hills.

POLITICALLY,

this section of our country is Republican, rather an exception, as our State is largely Democratic. All of our State officers and the most of their appointees are Democrats and I assure you our Legislatures are very slow to make such laws as will encourage emigration to our State, for the fact that the very large majority of the votes coming in are Republican and will in time uproot the Democratic reign in Texas.

It has been but of very recent occurrence that our Federal offices were filled with citizens of Texas, the Republicans being so greatly in the minority as to have but little strength and influence at Washington. But a bright ray of light is visible in the not far distant future of Texas, which will develop her Republican strength and influence. Respectfully, ED. A.

Flint Rock, Tex., Aug. 25.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Autopsy of Pres. Garfield, Submitted by the Surgeons,

By Which They Will be Judged by Their Professional Brethren.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The October issue of the American Journal of Medicine contains the following official report of the autopsy of Pres. Garfield, prepared by the surgeons in charge:

Official record of the post mortem examination on the body of Pres. J. A. Garfield, made Sept. 20, 1881, commencing at 2.30 P. M., 18 hours after death, at Francklyn Cottage, Elberon, N. J.

Present and assisting, Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.; Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Dr. Robert Reyburn, Dr. F. H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon and New York, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Before commencing the examination a consultation was held by those physicians in the room adjoining that in which the body lay, and it was unanimously agreed that the dissection should be made by Dr. Lamb and Surgeon Woodward should record the observations made. It was further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened.

Surgeon Woodward then proposed that the examination should be conducted as follows: That the body should be viewed externally and any morbid appearances existing recorded; that a catheter should then be passed into the wound, as was done during life to wash it out, for the purpose of assisting to find the position of the bullet; that a long incision should next be made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis and this crossed by a transversed one, just below the umbilicus; that the abdominal flaps thus made should be turned back and the abdominal viscera examined; that after the abominal cavity was opened the position of the bullet should be ascertained if possible before making any further incision, and that finally the thoracic viscera should be examined.

This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to. The examination was then proceeded with, and the following external appearances were observed:

The body was considerably emaciated, but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preservative fluid had been injected by the embalmer a few hours before into the left femoral artery. The pipes used for the purpose were still in position. The interior surface of the body presented no abnormal appearance, and there was no ecchymosis or other discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear, and a little behind it, there was an oval ulcerated opening, about an inch in diameter, from which some sanious pus was escaping, but no tumefaction could be observed in the parotid region. A considerable number of purpura like spots were scattered thickly over the left scapula and thence forward to the axilla. They ranged from one-eighth to one fourth of an inch in diameter, were slightly elevated and purfuraceous on the surface, and many of them were confluent in groups of two to four or more.

A similar, but much less abundant eruption, was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding region on the right side. An oval excavated ulcer, about one inch long, the result of a small carbuncle, was cited over the spenous process of the 10th dorsal vertebra. Over the sacrum there were four small bed sores, the largest about half an inch in diameter; a few scone pustules and a number of irregular spots of post mortem hypostatic congestia were scattered over the shoulders, back and buttocks. The inferior part of the scrotum was much discolored by hypostatic congestion. A group of hemorrhoidal tumors rather longer than a walnut protruded from the anus. The depressed cicatrix of the wound made by the pistol bullet was recognized over the 10th intercostal space, three and a half inches to the right of the vertebra spine. A deep linear incision made in parts by the operation of July and extended by that of August 8th, occupied a position closely corresponding to the upper border of the right twelfth rib. It commenced posteriorly about two inches from the vertebral spine, and extended forward a little more than three inches. At the interior extremity of this incision there was a deep, nearly square, abraded surface, about an inch across. A well oiled flexible catheter, 14 inches long was then passed into the wound as had been done to wash it out during life. More resistance was at first encountered than had usually been the case, but after several trials the catheter entered without violence to its full length. It was then left in position and the body disposed supinely for the examination of the viscera.

The cranium was not opened. A long incision was made from the superior extremity of the sternum to the pubis, followed by a transverse crossing the abdomen just below the umbilicus. The four flaps thus formed were turned back, and the abdominal viscera exposed. The sub cutaneous adipose tissue divided by the incisions was a little more than one eighth of an inch thick over the thorax, but was thicker over the abdomen, being about a quarter of an inch thick along the line alba, and as much as half an inch thicker towards the outer extremity of the transverse incision. On inspection of the abdominal viscera on situ the transverse colon was observed to be a little above the line of the umbilicus. It was firmly adherent to the anterior edge of the liver. The greater omentum covered the intestines thoroughly from the transverse colon. It was still quite fat, and was very much blackened by venous congestion. On both sides its lateral margins were adherent to the abdominal parietes opposite the eleventh and twelfth ribs. On the left side the adhesions were numerous, well organized and probably old.

[A foot note here says: "These adhesions of the firm ones on the right side as well as those of the spleen, probably date back to chronic dysentery from which the patient is said to have suffered during the civil war."]

On the right side there were a few similar adhesions, and a number of more delicate and probably recent ones. A mass of black, coagulated blood covered and concealed the spleen and left margin on the greater omentum. On raising the omentum it was found that the blood mass extended through the left lumbar and iliac regions and dipped down into the pelvis, into which there was some clotted blood and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid.

[A foot note here says that a large part of this fluid had probably transuded from the injection material of the embalmer.]

The blood coagula having been turned out and collected measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that secondary hemorrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which the blood had escaped was not at once apparent. The omentum was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately distended with gas. No intestinal adhesions were found, other than those between the transverse colon and liver already mentioned.

The abominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of the bullet before making any further incision; by pushing aside the extremity, the catheter, which had been passed into the wound could be felt between the peritoneum and the right iliac fascia, but it had evidently doubled upon itself, and although a prolonged search was made nothing could be seen or felt to indicate the presence of the bullet, either in that region or elsewhere.

The abdominal viscera were than carefully removed from the body, placed in suitable vessels and examined seristim with the following result: The adhesions between the liver and transverse colon proved to have bounded an abscess cavity between and under the surface of the liver and the transverse meso-colon, which involved the gall bladder and extended to about the same distance on each side of it, measuring six inches transversely and four inches from before backward. This cavity was lined by a thick phogenic membrane, which completely replaced the capsule of that part of the under surface of the liver occupied by the abscess. It contained about two ounces of greenish yellow fluid, a mixture of pus and biliary matter. This abscess did not involve any portion of the substance of the liver except the surface with which it was in contact, and no communication could be determined between it and any part of the wound.

Some recent peritoneal adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver and the diaphragm. The liver was larger than normal, weighing 84 ounces. Its substance was firm, but of a pale yellowish color on its surface and throughout the interior of the organ from fatty degeneration. No evidence that it had been penetrated by the bullet could be found, nor was there any abscesses or infarctions in any part of its tissue. The spleen was connected to the diaphragm by adhesions. There were several rather deep congenial fissures on its margins, giving it a lobulated appearance. It was abnormally large, weighing 18 ounces, of a very dark lake red color, both on the surface and on the section. Its parenchyma was soft and flabby, but contained no abscesses or infarctions. There were some recent perifoneal adhesions between the posterior wall of the stomach and the posterior abdominal parietes. With this exception no abnormalities were discovered in the stomach or intestines, nor were any other evidences of general or local peritonitis found besides those already specified.

The right kidney weighed six ounces, the left kidney seven. Just beneath the capsule of the left kidney, at about the middle of its convex border there was a little abscess, one third of an inch in diameter. There were three small serious cysts on the convex border of the right kidney, just beneath its capsule. In all other respects the tissue of both kidneys was normal in appearance and texture. The urinary bladder was empty.

Behind the right kidney, after the removal of that organ from the body, the dilated track of the bullet was dissected into. It was found that from the point at which it had fractured the right 11th rib, three inches and a half to the right of the vertebral spine, the missile had gone to the left obliquely forward, passing through the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and lodging in the adipose connective tissue, immediately below the lower border of the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spinal column, and behind the peritoneum. It had become completely encysted. The track of the bullet, between the point at which it had fractured the eleventh rib and that at which it entered the first lumbar vertebra, was considerably dilated, and pus had burrowed downwards through the adipose tissue behind the right kidney, and thence had found its way between the peritoneum and the right iliac fascia, making a descending channel which extended almost to the groin. The adipose tissue behind the kidney, in the vicinity of this descending channel, was much thickened and condensed by inflammation.

In the channel, which was found almost free from pus, lay the flexible catheter introduced into the wound at the commencement of the autopsy. Its extremity was found doubled upon itself immediately beneath the peritoneum, reposing upon the iliac fascia, where the channel dilated into a pouch of considerable size. This long descending channel, now clearly seen to have been caused by the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been in the track of the bullet.

The last dorsal, together with the first and second lumbar vertebra, and the last rib were then removed from the body for a more thorough examination. When this exsmination was made it was found that the bullet had penetrated the first lumbar vertebra in the upper part of the right side of its body. The aperture by which it entered involved the intervertebra next above, and was situated just below and anterior to the intervertebral foramen, from which its upper margin was about one quarter of an inch distant. Passing obliquely to the left, and forward through the upper part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra, the bullet emerged by an aperture, the center of which was about a half inch to the left of the median line and which also involved the intervertebral cartilage next above the connective tissue.

The caucal tissue of the body of the first lumbar was very much comminuted and the fragments somewhat displaced. Several deep fissures extended from the track of the bullet into the lower part of the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, others extended through the first lumbar vertebra into the intervertebral cartilage and the second lumbar vertebra. Both this cartilage and that next above were partly destroyed by ulceration. A number of minute fragments from fragments of the lumbar vertebra had been driven into the adjacent soft parts.

It was further found that the right twelfth rib was also fractured at a point one inch and a quarter to the right of the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. This injury had not been recognized during life.

In sawing through the vertebra, a little to the right of the median line, it was found that the spinal canal was not involed by the track of the ball. The spinal cord and other contents of this portion of the spinal canal presented no abnormal appearance. The rest of the spinal cord was not examined.

Beyond the first lumbar vertebra the bullet continued to go left, passing behind the pancreas to the point where it was found. Here it was enveloped in a firm cyst of connective tissue, which contained beside the ball a minute quantity of inspissated, somewhat cheesy pus, which formed a thin layer over a portion of the surface of the lead. There was also a black spot adhering to a part of the cyst wall, which proved on microscopical examination to be the remains of a blood clot. For about an inch from the cyst the track of the ball behind the pancreas was completely obliterated by the healing process. Thence as far backward as the body of the first lumbar vertebra the track was filled with coagulated blood which extended on the left into a regular space or rent in the adjoining adipose tissue behind the peritoneum and above the pancreas. The blood had worked its way left, bursting finally through the peritoneum behind the spleen, into the abdominal cavity. The rending of the tissues by the extravasation of this blood was undoubtedly the cause of the paroxysms of pain which occurred a short time before death. This mass of coagulated blood was of irregular form, and nearly as large as a man's fist. It could be distinctly seen from in front through the peritoneum after its site behind the greater curvature of the stomach had been exposed by the dissection of the greater omentum from the stomach, and especially after some delicate adhesions between the stomach and part of the peritoneum covering the blood mass had been broken down by the fingers. From the relations of the mass as thus seen it was believed that the hemorrhage had proceeded from one of the mesenteric arteries but as it was clear that a minute dissection would be required to determine the particular branch involved, it was agreed that the infiltrated tissues and adjoining soft parts should be preserved for subsequent study.

On examination and dissection made in accordance with the agreement it was found that the fatal hemorrhage proceeded from a rent nearly four tenths of an inch long in the main trunk of the splenic artery, two inches and a half to the left of the coeliac axis. The rent must have occurred at least several days before death, since the everted edges on the slit in the vessel were united by firm adhesions to the surrounding connective tissues, thus forming an almost continuous wall bounding the adjoing portion of the blood clot; moreover the pancreal portion of the clot in this vicinity was disposed in a pretty firm concentric layer. It was further found that the cyst below the lower margin of the pancreas, in which the ball was found, was situated three inches and a half to the left of the coliac axis. Besides the mass of coagulated blood just described, another, about the size of a walnut, was found in the greater omentum near the spleen extremity of the stomach. The connection between this and the larger hemorrhagic mass could not be made out.

The examination of the thoracic viscera resulted as follows: The heart weighed 11 ounces. All the cavities were entirely empty except the right ventricle, on which a few shreds of soft reddish coagulated blood adhered to the internal surface. On the surface of the mitral valve there were spots of fatty degeneration. With this exception the cardiac valves were normal. The muscular tissue of the heart was soft and tore easily. A few spots of fatty degeneration existed in the lining membranes of the aorta just above the semilunar valves, and a slender clot of fibrin was found in the aorta where it was divided, about two inches from the valves, for the removal of the heart. On the right, slight pleuritic adhesions existed between the convex surface of the lower lobe of the lung and the costral pleura; and firm adhesions between the anterior edge of the lower lobe, the pericardium and the diaphragm. The right lung weighed 32 ounces. The posterior part of the fissure between is upper and lower lobes, was congenitally incomplete. The lower lobe of the right lung was hypostatically congested and considerable portions, especially towards its back, were the seat of bronchi pneumonia. The bronchial tubes contained a considerable quantity of stringy pus, and their mucous surface was reddened by catarrhal bronchitis. The lung tissue was edematous.

[A foot note here, says: "A part at least of this condition was doubtless due to the extravasation of the injection fluid used by the embalmer, but contained no abscesses or infarctions."]

On the left side, the lower lobe of the lung was bound behind to the costal pleura, above to the upper lobe, and below to the diaphragh, by pretty firm pleuritic adhesions. The left lung weighed 27 ounces. The condition of its bronchial tubes and of the lung tissues was very nearly the same as on the right side, the chief difference being that the area of broncho pneumonia in the lower lobe was much less extensive in the left lung than in the right. In the lateral part of the lower lobe of the left lung, and about an inch from its pleural surface there was a group of four minute areas of gray hepatization, each about one eighth of an inch in diameter. There were no infarctions and no abscesses in any part of the lung tissue.

The surgeons assisting the autopsy were unanimously of the op

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Nothing in the nature of an exchange will be inserted in the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD unless accompanied with a remittance of 50c.

Home Talks.

To day we begin the promised department devoted to fancy work, and to be continued till the holidays. Since the first inception of the design, circumstances have caused us to somewhat enlarge its scope. It was the original intention to simply describe small articles suitable for gifts, but many inquiries in regard to pretty things for household furnishing, led us to endeavor to obtain descriptions of novelties in that line which will be of especial use to those who are about fitting up a cosy home, and who possess good taste, but limited means. Most of the articles can be made as expensively or as simply as desired, by changing the materials used.

A few pretty things in a home, made and disposed of with taste, will do much toward rendering it attractive—how much can hardly be realized until the change their presence makes can be realized. Expensive furniture is not necessary if the mistress knows how to make the most of small means, and in these days when there is such a constantly developing taste for decorative art among all classes, something new and pretty may be found to fit every purse and every house in the land.

There is much in knowing what to choose in the way of decoration that shall harmonize with the surroundings. We shall hope to present something each week that will be exactly what is wanted by our HOUSEHOLD friends. The publication of this column is commenced thus early in the season in order to accommodate those who desire to begin their Christmas work soon. Every BLADE subscriber would do well to carefully file these papers for use as their need arises. —ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Household Decoration and Christmas Gifts.

Artistic houses, artistic furniture, artistic dress, etc., has become the prevailing idea of the day.

History tells us that the Babylonians and Assyrians also had their beautiful embroideries and ornaments of gold and silver, painting and sculpture. Tradition does not say however, whether their æsthetic tastes prompted the young men to spend whole evenings in leaning against a mantle piece with lilies in their hands, and the young women to gaze with melancholy eyes into the heart of a Daisy, as is said to be the case in these days in the "utterly utter" circles.

A few years ago very little time or thought was given to the adorning of our homes. My memory recalls a room whose sole ornament was a pencil sketch of a dissipated looking haystack under an angular tree—and this in a leather work frame hanging high upon the wall. This doesn't seem very pretty or much of a work of art, and yet to my mind it was fully as much so as some of the "rages" of the present day. Take, for instance, the "stork." Why that unfortunate bird should be brought into such prominence, I can not understand. He is not sacred with us, he is not beautiful in coloring or graceful in form, and yet we have him thrust upon us in every inconceivable position. A few days ago while looking at some table linen, my attention was particularly called to such a "charming piece of damask." I looked, and beheld surrounded with vines this poor, long-legged, long-necked bird in every conceivable position. He was on one leg, he was on two legs, with his head up, with his head down; he was on his back; in short, in every painful attitude that could be devised. It reminded me of some lines that I somewhere saw:

"Some times they plant me 'mid some rushes spearY,
In attitudes no well-bred stork would take,
Holding up one leg till I get so weary
I sometimes think my poor, strained back will break."

"They've worked me standing, running, sleeping;
Sometimes I'm gazing at a worsted sun;
They've worked me every way, I think, but dying,
And, oh, I wish they'd do that and be done!"

It is needless to say, I declined to have my dining table ornamented with a sickly procession of storks. And yet, although we may sometimes be mistaken in our ideas of beauty, it all leads to the making of our homes more attractive.

Some times, however, when the sitting rooms may be made beautiful, the sleeping apartments are entirely neglected, and yet who would not enjoy seeing these rooms lovely with tasteful draperies. My object now is to describe

A BED SCARF,

to be thrown across the bed just below the sheet sham. Choose some pretty color of cashmere, or cheaper material if you like, from one and a half to two and three-fourths yards in length according to the width of the bed. To give you a clear idea I will describe an exquisite one that I saw. It was of one width of white cashmere with a large initial in pink crewel and embroidery silk in the center. On one side of the letter was a half wreath of field flowers, on the other sprays of pink and blue bachelor buttons worked in crewel and filoselle. Across each end was pink satin a little over one eighth of a yard in width, set on the cashmere with Point-Russe stitch in shaded yellow embroidery silk. Through the center of one piece was embroidered bouquets of pansies, and through the other a vine of roses and forget-me-nots. The roses were embroidered in crimson, yellow and cream color. Above this satin on the cashmere was embroidered with crewel and filoselle a border of yellow daisies, striped grass, golden rod, scarlet salvia and bright hued birds. Each side of the scarf was finished in Point Russe stitch, and to give a graceful finish to the ends wide antique lace was slightly fulled across. It was lined throughout with a nice piece of white cotton plush. This was an exceptionally beautiful and expensive scarf, but it could be made very pretty in cheaper materials with less work. For instance a heavy piece of ecru or pale gray linen might be used, made long enough to allow of being cheaply self-fringed with crewels mixed, then outlined across the ends with bright colored conventional flowers, in a vine or in boquets as fancied.

From Dakota.

Perhaps some of the many readers of this department, would like to hear from one who has seen and actually existed, in far away Dakota. That my personal friends are anxiously awaiting news I am positive, for I promised them that whether I found good or bad predominating I would surely let them know. I confess to many misgivings upon my part when I first became aware that my husband had decided that he must leave Toledo, but realizing forcibly that the state of his health demanded a change and that immediately, I sacrificed home friends, and my own inclinations upon the altar of this one hope of returning health, and three months ago to night we left our home amid the farewells of many friends who expressed their sympathy for our misfortune in being obliged to come away out here.

We enjoyed a very agreeable trip, found agreeable company and after passing over one grand stretch of prairie all the way from Minneapolis with now and then skirts of timber on some water course and new and prosperous looking towns springing up all along the road, we arrived in Fargo, the metropolis of the New Northwest, at 6 P. M. the third day of our journey.

It is impossible to express our astonishment at this City. Suffice it to say it exceeded our expectations a thousand fold. We were entertained in the best of style, and the cordial hospitality was none the less appreciated, because unexpected. I have smiled many times at the idea many Eastern people have of this country. There are three first class hotels and several second class, four fine churches, two good school buildings and one elegant one in process of erection. The stores in every department are a perfect wonder to me and I can hardly realize I am in a new country, and this is a place of scarcely six years' growth. There is a great deal of wealth here and it is used lavishly for the good of the public. There are disadvantages (and show me the place where there are none) but they are comparatively small, and this is a glorious country, no mistake.

I cannot think where a person who was in search of health and wealth, could go with better prospects than to Dakota, and eastern people are beginning to find it out. There is no more refined or educated a class of people anywhere than we have here. I think the drawback is the lack of fruit raised (as I have seen none growing in the territory except large quantities of delicious wild plums) but there is any amount of fruit brought here and nearly every one can afford to buy what they want.

I never saw a land with so few poor people in, and a destitute family is almost unheard of. The tide of immigration is very great, and the Spring will increase it largely.

We are enjoying a beautiful Autumn and as you ride into the country you may see men turning over the black prairie sod with very large plows, and these men comfortably elevated on seats, some with canvas shades over them, driving two, three and six horses to one set of plows as though they were taking pleasure rides over their farms.

In conclusion, I will briefly speak personally to those who have addressed "Old Contributor" (my *nom de plume*) through THE HOUSEHOLD, thanking them for kindly suggestions and advice. The afflicted was my husband, who has so far recovered as to feel that he has a new lease of life.

For the many good hints which you have given, and by which he has profited, he feels very grateful, and more particularly does he rejoice that he has made a home in this grand country, with its pure air and invigorating influences.

MRS. C. G. BRADLEY.

Flowers for Winter.

September and October are busy months, at least I find them so, with seeds to gather to spread out to dry and everlasting flowers and ornamental grasses to prepare for Winter boquets. I have 15 varieties for this purpose. Then there are the hardy bulbs to set, the roots of perennials to divide or reset—work that should always be done in the Fall, the tender bulbs to be lifted and taken care of, and seeds of the hardy annuals to be sown. Many of the ladies who sent to me last Spring for seeds, who live in the Western States, complained of the hot, dry winds they had in the Spring, which made floriculture rather discouraging. Well, I think we had those same "hot dry winds" here this last Spring, and many seeds that have always come up all right when sown in the garden, failed this year to put in an appearance. All those that were started in pots or boxes or hot beds did nicely, that is for this season, it has been so unusually hot and dry (no rain for six weeks at a time) that none could do very well. Those that sowed themselves last season, and those I sowed in beds in the Fall were the nicest of all. My garden however is lovely now with the Fall flowers.

Those that do well when sown in the Fall are ageratum, sweet alyssum, snapdragon, coreopsis, catchfly, China pink, gaillardia, kaulfussia, mignonette, nigella, escholotzia, asperola, petunia, chrysanthemum, candytuft, celosia, centaurea, portulaca, larkspur, poppy, convolvulus minor and major and ibiscus. Many of these do better when sown in the Fall than they do if sown in the Spring, and another advantage of sowing in the Fall is that the seeds will be up and growing long before the ground can be worked for Spring sowing, so you get flowers from one to two months earlier.

Prepare the soil this month by spading and raking, and just before cold weather, say about the first of November, sow the seed, covering them according to the size of the seed. They will require no more care until weed pulling time next year. I think it a good plan, however, when possible to cover the beds with a little straw, cornstalks or evergreen boughs, as they prevent the hard rains we have in Winter sometimes, from beating the soil down hard so as to form a crust. To those who have never tried this plan of sowing hardannuals in the Fall, I will say try it and you will never regret it. With those who have tried it, it needs no recommending.

A wild garden is something new in floriculture, which was started two or three years ago. It merely consists in mixing a variety of seeds and sowing them together. It is rather a pretty plan for an odd corner. A friend bought a packet of mixed seeds, sowed them and her wild garden was very pretty. She let the seeds fall on the ground and last Spring all the hardy annuals came up; sometimes the bed was all white with sweet alyssum or blue with nigella, or yellow with escholotzia, changing all the time and yet always pretty. I am going to sow a large wild garden this Fall of hardy annuals, as I like the plan very much.

Here is my plan for caring for the tender bulbs in Winter, and I never lose any: Dahlias should be carefully lifted as soon as the tops are killed with the frost. Put a few inches of road sand in a box; set the bulbs in and fill up with sand; set in a dry cool place; (they will surely rot if put in a damp cellar,) be careful not to break off any toes as they must not be divided until Spring—after the eyes start. Cannas, caladium, tigrialas zephyranthus and four o'clock roots should be lifted and let dry one day in the shade; then cut off the tops; do not cut them too close; pack in dry sand, and keep warm and dry; gladiolas, dry one day, put in paper bags, hang up in a dry, warm place; tuberose bulbs, put in sawdust or sand, keep quite warm; four-o'clock roots raised from seed this season, if taken up this Fall and replanted next Spring, will produce nicer flowers next Summer, besides bring much earlier than those raised from seed. If roots of the bleeding heart are taken up the first of November and set in a box of rich soil in the house they will bloom during the Winter.

In giving my list of plants for Winter flowers I omitted three of my prettiest. The are the ravina, a pretty little plant, covered almost the whole year with racemes of tiny red berries; the stevia, with its pure white flowers, and last but not least, the new varigated tuberose, which is perennial, the bulbs living to a great age and blooming every year. The flowers are single, pure white and very fragrant. The leaves are bordered with a creamy white, making it altogether a lovely plant. I kept over some dry bulbs to pot this Fall, so I can have them bloom in Winter as well as Summer.

CHATTA BELLA.

How to Make Good Bread.

Everything we learn from the experience of others is a fund of knowledge to be referred to, as from time to time we may need and we should carefully stow it away for particular use. I consider good light bread one of the greatest blessings in a family, and I have read very many inquiries in regard to the process of making it as well as of many very good ways of making it, but as yet have not read my method which I think is the least trouble and produces the best bread. I will give "B. L." the best way to make bread with yeast cakes if she has milk:

Take a crock or pan of thick sour milk and set it over a kettle of boiling water while getting supper; let it scald until the whey separates from the curd; as soon as this commences put a yeast cake in a cup and cover with the warm whey, not hot, and let it soak until soft. Take for every loaf you want to make what flour you can take up in a tea saucer and put in a bread pan, (I use a large milk pan); when the whey is just as hot as you can bear your finger in, pour it on the flour till it forms a thick batter; stir it well; add the soaked yeast, and in cool weather set it in a close place, say in a sink or pantry out of the cold air; if set in a milk pan cover with a large dish pan and let it stand until morning when the sponge will be light as foam and should be kneaded at once; put in a teaspoonful of salt; add at first two saucers of flour and knead thoroughly; add flour if the dough is not dry enough to handle or knead without flour and set away as before to rise. Now let it get quite light, and if you can take it in your hands and shape into loaves it is all right, but if it is soft and sticky, you have not got flour enough, which should always be put in before raising the dough; always rise in a moderate cool place, as the warming of the dough will make it sticky to handle.

I prefer round pie tins to square ones. Cover each loaf with a crock or pan, instead of a cloth, if possible; otherwise use a damp cloth, so there will not form a dry coating over the loaves before baking. When quite light bake in a good, hot oven, but do not scorch or let it stand too long after it is done; use judgment as to that, etc., not have it rare, and I know you will say with me it is the best way. If any other members of THE HOUSEHOLD family find it a success, I should like to hear from them through the BLADE. This is my first letter, but if this is any benefit to any of you I may write again, perhaps of my experience with flowers and birds.

AUNT FILA.

To Uncle Fred.

Argument is scarcely necessary, "Uncle Fred," if all our difference lies, as you say, in the difference between *love* and *patience*. But I have to exercise a good deal of patience where love is out of the question. I live in Missouri—very near the lost cause I find it—and when the President was assassinated, a young lady (?) remarked in my presence:

"I'm glad he's shot and I hope he'll die!"

Another lady, sitting near, mildly remarked, "Well, if he does die, some other Republican will get the office."

I felt furious. I clenched my hands and teeth, and waited a few minutes before I said, "Do you think so? Maybe it will be Col. Peter [Col. Peter is an old darky, so called because his "young massa" nick named him so 50 or more years ago].

Every eye glared at me. My sarcasm was lost. The speaker fairly screamed: "Just like the low down Yankees! If they dar to put a nigger ov-r us!"

Poor Mr. Arthur! They had never heard of him. Was it patience or love that kept me from doing or saying something desperate then?

No, 'Uncle Fred," my Philander is not perfect, 'Like "Josiah Allen," he is fond of having "meal vittles" cooked for him at very inconvenient seasons, when I fondly hoped to get off with a mild feminine repast. He is also rather sniff-necked about "that young man," and mamma has often to jog his memory, and make him remember that he, too, once was young. He breaks in upon my leisure with buttons to sew on, he likes to have me "just walk down here a little piece," and after I am out he ambles over the whole farm, and so on. Still, I am proud of him; I shouldn't like to trade him off for an inferior article and where, oh, where could I find a superior?

"Mrs. M. M. Beam" says some very good things, to which I say "amen."

I cook some very good pisla dishes, but find that I cannot tell how, having "evolved" them from my "inner consciousness," in the desperate first years of housekeeping. However I will try, sometime. AUNT BELL.

Roses.

As the most busy time is over, and I have a few spare moments, I have come again to tell you about roses. Those that are intended for Winter flowering must be especially prepared for that purpose. It is almost useless to try to bloom roses in the house in Winter that have been planted in the open ground during Summer, as a rose to grow and bloom well must be well supplied with active feeding roots, and these are in a great measure destroyed by digging. Trying to bring them into flower in this condition by placing them in a light temperature will either kill them outright or cause them to throw out feeble shoots and flowers that will not pay for the room they occupy. Such is not the case with roses grown in pots in Summer, as they are well supplied with fibrous roots and well ripened wood, and on repotting and bringing into heat will immediately commence to bloom.

When repotted they should be put into pots not more than two sizes larger than those they have been grown in, as roses bloom better when the soil is moderately well filled with roots and there is less danger of the soil becoming sour from excessive watering. If old pots are used they should be washed before using and if new ones they should be well soaked, or they will draw too much moisture from the plants. Roses like a rotten heavy soil; a well rotted, turfy loam is good. If manure is used it should be well rotted as fresh manure is injurious. To produce a rapid growth of thrifty shoots with large thick leaves and a great number of richly tinted roses collect soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel; put into a pitcher and pour hot water upon it; when cool use it to water your plants every few days. Roses should be kept away from the stove and as near the sunlight as possible. The temperature may range from 45 to 50 degrees at night, 60 or 70 degrees during the daytime.

The next time I write it shall be about Callas, as so many cannot get them to bloom. I will tell you so you cannot fail. I will willingly join "Moss Rose's" Floral Society. BRIDAL ROSE.

Her Opinion.

"Avalanche" asks, "why should not woman demand virtue for virtue in the man she marries?" My opinion is that so many girls get the idea in their foolish heads, that the end and aim of woman's existence is to get a husband, and it's "a man of any kind will do." I believe parents are in a measure to blame for it. They talk "beau" to their girls until it is second nature.

I think with "Flora" that "A. B. C's" assertion is too broad. I have known a great many devoted, unselfish mothers, who did not desire to vote and I have known some who did wish for the ballot, to say, when a woman spoke of woman's duties being to care for her home and make it pleasant for husband and sons, "Yes you believe in making a slave of yourself for the sake of a man," I *do* think a woman's highest duty, her greatest pleasure should be to make her home pleasant, train her sons and daughters to be good, pure men and women. Through her sons she can have a far better influence at the polls, than by neglecting home, letting her boys go to the saloon for boon companions, and casting her vote for what she deems the right. I do not wish to have you think that in my opinion a woman is selfish and lazy if she does wish to vote. But I have seen a great many women who would talk by the hour about her rights, and not lift her hand to make her home agreeable.

I hope "Moss Rose" will give us directions about boquet making.

MUGGINS

Family Accounts.

Dear members of THE HOUSEHOLD will you open your doors to let one more member in? I have been a member of your column for two years, and have learned to love the BLADE too well to ever give it up as long as funds can be raised to pay for it. I am a housekeeper of only a little over five year's experience and THE HOUSEHOLD has been of inestimable value to me.

I heartily agree with Mrs. McM in her way of keeping a family account I think that if a husband or wife spend aught for that which they do not wish the other to see (be it ever so small a sum) then something is wrong in the working of that household. I never get one cent's worth of anything that is not placed in the expense book. Neither does my husband, and also all that is sold, and what it brings is noted, and at the end of the year, a balance can be made easily and you know just where you stand.

I am glad we are to have a portion of our column devoted to "Holiday work." I hope it will appear as soon as possible for the benefit of those who have little time to devote to fancy work, and who have to begin early in Christmas gifts. I wish we might have an abundance of knitting patterns as I dearly love to knit. NANNIE.

The Remedy.

I can agree to most that has been said by "Observer" and "F. K." Having lived in Kansas a good many years, and observed the manner of distributing the goods sent here for the relief of the needy, I do not wish to reflect on the parties having the matter in charge, as at this place I am satisfied they did the very best that they could. But there are chronic beggars here as everywhere else. They will tell any kind of a story, and swear to it if necessary, in order to get what is going. Those who are worthy and more modest in their demands are sure to be left in the rear.

I wish to propose a remedy. Let people everywhere who have friends in Kansas find out their circumstances and see that they have what help is necessary. Send what you send to the parties nearing the things, thereby avoiding the expense of a large relief association, for that expense will come out of the goods sent.

Just bear this in mind, good people—look out for your friends, and then I think the Counties will be able to take care of the few who are so unfortunate as to never have made any friends.

K.

Inquiries.

1. Can good well water be obtained in Volusha County, Florida? If so, at what depth, and what kind of material is used in curbing the wells?

2. If wells are not used, please state in what way water is obtained.

3. What is the cost of building material?

4. Would it pay a young person to go to Florida for the purpose of engaging in fruit growing who has but $500 capital?—E. L. S., Hudson, Wis.

Will the Kansas correspondent please furnish recipes for "Puddings without eggs, and soups without meat?"—E. E. H.

In THE HOUSEHOLD department of Toledo BLADE, I saw an article on "Point Lace." Will you please inform me where one can buy the materials for lace making and oblige?—MRS. CHARLES TRUE, Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill.

Write to a ladies' furnishing store in any of the large Cities. Advertisements always appear in the leading papers of those places, so you can make no mistake.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will "Rhoda," the writer from Oregon in the paper of July 12, send her address to Mrs. L. A. Adams, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

Will some lady of THE HOUSEHOLD please send recipe for crackers, also old-fashioned corn bread that is to be baked several hours and oblige?—MRS. W. F. R., Zephyr, Kan.

I would like to correspond with some one living in the West, where the Euphorbia (Snow on the Mountain) grows wild. Letters addressed to my nom de plume will always reach me even if the box number is omitted.—CHATTA BELLA, Linden, Mich.

Will some one tell me how to color a light straw hat either dark brown or black? If it will need varnishing please tell me how to do that also.—H. A. T.

Can you tell me what is good for a bird whose limbs are paralyzed?—W. P.

Will some of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD please give directions through the BLADE for pressing and varnishing autumn leaves. Also, how to arrange into ornaments for the sitting room; what kind of varnish is best to use.—Mrs. K. I., Kendallville, Ind.

Dr. CARLIN gives in his unrivaled "Recipes" the following: Have a board about 18 ins. square; lay over it two or three thicknesses of yellow paper. Have a warm flat iron and a cake of yellow wax. Place a leaf on the paper, pass the iron over the wax and iron the leaf on both sides until dry; the iron must not be so hot as to make a hissing sound upon the leaf. After ironing several leaves, there will be so much wax on the paper that to iron the leaf on one side will be sufficient.

We can vouch for the above, if directions are followed closely, being a perfect success, having tried it with charming results. Your own taste must direct the arrangement. They can be made to form a beautiful running vine around the room or over the pictures; they may be grouped in boquets or half wreaths under the picture, festooned upon the window curtains,—in short, there are any number of ways in which they may be used effectively. A pretty thing to go with the leaves so brilliantly colored is the running vine, prepared, we believe, only in Hartford, Conn., which remains green the Winter through.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

In your issue of August 25th I notice a request for a remedy to remove tape worms. If "New Subscriber" will send me his or her address I will gladly send the required directions; they would occupy too much space to ask you to publish. The remedies are simple and perfectly safe. We used them to free our little girl of this trouble, with excellent success.—MRS F. S. DUBOIS, Belvidere, Ill. box 66.

I wish to send thanks through your paper to "Little Dorritt" for her "tulip air castle" pattern. I think it will be pretty.—D. K., Orel, Ks.

"Mignonette," Peru, Indiana—Certainly, will do so with pleasure. Please excuse me for not writing directly to you, am so busy—Box 93, Judsonia, Ark.

To keep tin cans from spoiling fruit, put writing paper inside, around the sides, top and bottom. Old rusted cans so treated can be used. I have done it and kept peaches in them as nicely as in glass jars. Eight heaping teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar to each white of egg will make firm, solid frosting. Put it on the cake cold and set the cake in a cool place over night.—MUGGINS.

"Cal" wishes to know if I use the juice of the lemons in making the lemon extract. I do not. I use the parings only and use the lemon for lemonade or pie.

I noticed in last week's BLADE that Mrs. Stowe asked for a recipe for making tomato pie. Here is one I think very nice: Pare and slice thin, pour boiling water on them, let stand a few moments, turn off. Then lay on your tin and sweeten as you would sliced apple pies. If you try it, please report success.

I saw in an August number the question asked, "How to take lemon stains out of cloth." Dampen the spots thoroughly and rub on a little saleratus.

Please say to "D. S. B." that dried flesh colored rose water is very good for sore eyes.—KITTY M.

Recipes.

APPLE JELLY.

You can make good apple jelly from peelings alone. So do not peel the fruit, but wash and cut up as for stewing. Pour on water enough to cover well, and cook slowly till the apples are done, then strain and make as you would any other jelly. Mrs. W. H. Drew, make crabapple jelly in the same way, only don't cut your apples. I have made it, and it is nice.—BITTERSWEET.

COCOANUT CAKE.

I will send a cocoanut cake recipe, having seen none like it: 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup sour cream, 1½ cups flour, teaspoonful of soda and one heaping of baking powder; inside, spread on when cold, 1 cup sour cream, 1 of sugar, and 1 of cocoanut.—A READER, Box 289.

TO CAN TOMATOS.

To can tomatos so they will keep, scald and peel, cook thoroughly and seal while hot in good cans.

"L. T. H.," I think that you will like this recipe for chow chow: One-half bu of green tomatos, ½ bu ripe tomatos, 12 red peppers, 12 green peppers, 12 onions, 1 teacupful of salt, 1 teacupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful of cloves, 1 tablespoonful of allspice, 1 tablespoonful of mustard seeds, 12 ripe cucumbers, 1 qt of horseradish, 1 head of cabbage, chopped fine, and vinegar; scald ½ an hour.

Some one wanted a recipe for black ink. I will give one: One gal water, ½ gal extract logwood, 90 grs bichromatic potash, and 15 grs prussiate potash.

MAGGIE.

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Six lbs. seed cucumbers; take out the seeds and cut in strips; 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and pepper; 2 tablespoonsful salt; cover with vinegar and boil till tender.

TOMATO KETCHUP.

Take ripe tomatoes—½ bu.; wash them clean and cut into slices; then put over the fire; when they are sufficiently cool to allow your hands in them, rub through a fine sieve, and to what goes through add salt, 2 teacupsful, allspice and cloves of each, ground, 1 teacupful; best vinegar, 1 qt. Put onto the fire again and cook 1 hour, stirring constantly to avoid burning. Bottle and seal for use. If too thick when used put in a little vinegar.—MRS. AMIE J. GLEDING, Neosho, Mo.

COMMON RECIPES.

In my travels North, South, East and West, and through my six recipe books, I have failed to find "Prune pie," and until "Agatha" informed me differently, I really thought I was the "inventor, originator, etc.," of the wonderful pie. Well, I have some friends in Saline County, Kansas, who are not luxuriating to any extent, as the miserable drought consumed their nice vegetables, and potatos are scarce at $1.50 a bushel. They may find something palatable in my original recipes.

PRUNE PUDDING.

Wash your prunes and scale them until the stones loosen sufficiently to remove; take them from the water after seeding and chop in your hash-bowl. Then add water and sugar to suit your taste, and stew until done. Make a baking powder dough, roll out as thin as pie crust, spread on this your prunes and then roll up as you would a jelly roll. Cut in slices about three inches thick, lay them in your bake pan and bake in a quick oven. Serve with cream, or orange or lemon sauce.

OATMEAL PUFFS.

One-half pt. of oatmeal, ½ pt. Graham flour 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 of salt, 2 eggs, 1 pt. of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Half fill your gem pans and bake in a hot oven.—B.

PRESSED CHICKEN.

Cook your chicken until the meat drops from the bones, and the water has all stewed down. Then chop the meat fine, return to the fire and add salt, pepper and 3 or 4 hard boiled eggs, chopped fine. After stirring a few moments turn into a bowl or pan and put a weight on. It will turn out if prepared properly like a mold of jelly and will cut in smooth slices. Meats of all kinds are nice prepared in this way and are good either with or without eggs.

I will send my recipe for cranberry jelly if the person calling for such a one is not already supplied. It makes a delicious jell and is not strong. If any of my friends want my recipes for cheap soups, etc., they can call for them as I will not intrude them unless they are desired.—B.

Will "Kitty M." please explain her meaning.

We should like to receive the address of some woman who has made bee keeping a success, commencing it in a small way and enlarging it into a paying business.

A letter is here awaiting the address of "Minnie" who "expresses her opinion" June 23.

Will "Rose Ella Porter" send her address to the BLADE, as we wish to communicate with her and have lost the one given?—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

PERSECUTED RUSSIAN JEWS.

Arrival of an Instalment of Refugees at Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamship Egypt landed 588 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday, and the City of Richmond 569. Included among the passengers of the first-named vessel were 48 Jews who were refugees from religious persecution in Russia. This party, which comprised 30 men, four women and six children, form the first instalment of people which the members of the Hebrew Aid Association have arranged to bring to the United States. It is expected that another party will reach New York next month. Those who arrived yesterday were taken to a house on East Broadway, where they were kept over night. To day they will be sent to Pennsylvania, where they are to be employed on farms.

One of the Jews, with whom the reporter for the Star talked, spoke very fair English. He said that thousands of people of the Hebrew faith were anxious to quit Russia and Turkey and come to the United States; but they were too poor to pay for their passage across the ocean.

Prohibition in Ohio.

New York Tribune.

The gonfalon of the Ohio Prohibition party should be a wine-press on a field of apple-butter.

Our Young Folks.

TRUTH'S SPEAR.

BY MARIE LE BARON.

Trudging along on the roadside green
A boy with a sunburnt face was seen;
Over his head shone the Summer skies,
Over his head flew the butterflies;
Close to his feet grew the daisies fair,
And soft winds played in his tangled hair;
And he whistled, and laughed, and sang a glee
Till the birds hopped down from the boughs to see.

Along the lane, through the yellow dust,—
His bare, brown feet in its warmth he thrust,—
Over the bars, and into the gray
Of the shadowy wood he went his way;
The squirrel peeped from his hidden haunt,
To see what the wandering boy might want,
And the branches caught him in close embrace,
Drifting their leaflets over his face.

On, on he went, till the path was lost
In a web of wood that, tangling, crossed;
And on he went till his weary feet
Stood still in the heart of the forest deep.
High overhead towered the giant trees,
Ferns pressed close to his boyish knees;
And a trickling stream, like a sigh, ran through
The mosses that over the rock-bed grew.

"'Tis here!" cried the boy, as a tree he shook,
"In the depth of the wood they bade me look,
A treasure to find,—a golden spear,—
That wins in battle and banishes fear.
A wood-nymph stole it from earth one day,
And buried it in this forest gray,
In a hollow tree it is said to lie:
I will conquer the world with it by and by!"

The sun went down and the stars came out,
As if to see what the boy was about;
Weary of wandering, too tired to seek,
In a hollow of moss lay he asleep.
"He is worthy to prosper; is worthy to find,"
Said the stars in delight, to the wandering wind.
"We'll send him a ray, as of silver, for spear,
And you whisper fancies into his ear."

When morn broke, the boy wondering awoke,
"I have been all the night with strange fairy folk."
Then looked he about for his glittering spear,
"'Tis gone! 'Tis gone! yet surely 'twas here!
Yet I care not who took it; I care not, for I
Have learned where the secrets of victory lie:
Have Truth for thy spear, and no foe e'er met
(This was whispered to me), I shall never forget,
Can o'ercome thee in battle of council or field;
All life to the power of this weapon must yield."

—*Youth's Companion.*

THE BROKEN VASE.

BY MRS. W. H. SNYDER.

"Now," said Mary, impatiently, as she came in from school, "I shall have to draw another hateful old design, for she wouldn't accept the one I took in this morning. She said it was drawn carelessly, and that I hadn't followed her directions, and that I had made thick lines, and hadn't properly erased my guide lines. She was ever so hard to please, and I hate her."

"I am sorry to see my little girl in such a bad humor to-day," said mother. "I thought I heard her say this morning that Miss Jones was so nice."

"Oh yes, but she isn't always nice. She's dreadfully particular sometimes—at least with me. She was pleasant enough to Jenny Kirkland and Clara Sackett, and she almost always says to those two girls, 'You have done very well and you deserve great credit.' And, to make matters worse, Miss Howland had to go and say, 'Mary, you must bring in a better design to-morrow, or I shall have to discredit you.' Well, I'll bring her in a design to-morrow," and she added in an under-tone, "I'll just copy it off of grandpa's old Nankgru vase." So saying, she approached the table upon which stood the vase, with a few flowers in it tastefully arranged, and throwing her hat and books petulantly down, the corner of her geography struck the vase, and it fell upon the floor, and was shattered into half a dozen pieces.

Emma and Walter, hearing the crash, listened in.

"See what I have done," said Mary, sitting down upon a chair with tears in her eyes and holding up a portion of the broken vase. "I am so sorry that I have broken dear grandpa's vase."

"And grandpa will be sorry too," said Emma, "for he highly prizes his vase. Grandpa"—as the old gentleman walked feebly into the room—"Mary has broken your vase, and she is very sorry."

Grandpa took the fragments in his trembling hand, and looked almost lovingly upon them.

"Oh, grandpa," exclaimed Walter, sympathetically, "I think father will be able to mend it with some of his new cement when he comes home to night."

"I hope so, my boy," said the old gentleman, "for I value it very much. It was given to me many years ago by my friend Mr. Barr, who had a large porcelain manufactory in Worcester, England."

"Please, grandpa," said Walter, "tell us something of the history of your vase."

Grandpa sat down in the large easy-chair, and the children gathered around him, anticipating a pleasant story, for grandpa told a great many pleasant things about events that happened during his youth.

"One sultry day in May, in the year 1811," began grandpa, "I went to visit my friend Barr in Worcester. Mr. Barr had one of the most celebrated china manufactories in England. Barr, Flight & Barr was a firm widely known in those days.

"I accompanied my friend to his factory, for I was greatly interested in the manufacture of porcelain, and indeed of any article. After spending several hours in passing from room to room, I noticed that it was growing dark, and drawing out my watch, saw that it was but little after four o'clock. Mr. Barr remarked at the same time, 'I shouldn't be surprised if we had a shower before long.' Just as we were speaking we heard the rumbling of distant thunder.

"We then walked to a window that looked out toward the east, and noticed that very dark clouds were rising in that direction, and they extended to the south. We stood some time watching the rising storm. The sky in an incredibly short time presented a very threatening appearance. Inky clouds piled up rapidly in huge masses and the continuous roar of distant thunder and the terrible flashes of forked lightning filled us with apprehension as to what the storm would be when it reached us.

"About this time Mr. Barr's attention was directed to something in another part of the building, and for a while we lost sight of the storm, but suddenly we were startled by a tremendous clap of thunder, accompanied by a flash of dazzling brightness, and then the storm swept upon us in all its fury.

"The roar of the tempest, the crashing of thunder, and the dashing of hailstones against the windows and upon the roof of the factory were appalling. Awe stricken, we stood and listened.

"Presently a man rushed into the room, and, approaching Mr. Barr, said, 'Oh, sir, I do believe every window in the whole factory is broke with the hail. I never in my life see such stones before; they are surely five or six inches round.'

"This was no exaggeration. We hurried through the rooms on the exposed sides of the building, and everywhere destruction met our view; broken glass, hail-stones, and broken china were scattered over the floors. The tempest continued to rage with unabated fury long after ordinary storms would have exhausted themselves or have passed away.

"After a while men came with pale and anxious faces, and told us that the river Severn had risen six feet in one hour, and that it was still rapidly rising, and they feared great distress would be occasioned by the flood.

"The time seemed interminable while we waited and watched for the storm to subside. At last, as if reluctantly, the thunder became more and more distant, and the lightning flashes less dazzling and terrific. Every one breathed more freely now. We felt as if a terrible dream had been upon us, and we were just waking from it. By and-by the clouds drifted away, and occasionally a far-off flash illumined the horizon. The air was wonderfully pure, and the moon and stars shone out brightly over a scene of desolation.

"That night I spent at Mr. Barr's house, and the following morning, after visiting the factory, we took a drive through the town, and out into the surrounding country. In the city, gardens were laid waste, trees were torn and almost stripped of their foliage, and nearly every window that faced the east was broken. One of the newspapers of the day said the town looked as if it had been besieged.

"But the country—oh, how sad and desolate it looked! The fields of grass and corn that yesterday were so beautiful, and the luxuriant crops that promised such an abundant harvest, were everywhere beaten down and destroyed. The river, too, had risen twenty feet during the storm, and had swept madly over the adjacent fields, carrying away houses and barns destroying many peaceful and pleasant homes, and sweeping herds of cattle from the pastures.

"As we reached the top of a certain hill, I looked anxiously toward the river for a picturesque little cottage that I had often admired on account of its pretty porch that was overrun with roses and honeysuckle, and because of the fine elms that overshadowed it. I had always imagined that place to be the home of some refined person. All the surroundings indicated it, although it was quite apparent that the owner was not wealthy.

"'Ah,' said Mr. Barr, looking in the same direction, 'the Professor's little cottage has gone, too!' He reined in his horses, and sat silently looking toward the spot.

"'Mr. Barr, sir,' said a man, approaching the carriage, 'last night was a fearful night. We narrowly escaped with our lives.' And pointing in the direction of the cottage: 'The Professor, yonder, was drowned, and his house was swept away by the flood. The Lord help his little girl!'

"'Where is she?' asked Mr. Barr.

"'She's with me wife in the hut over on the hill, and she is entirely heart-broken with the loss of her father, sir.'

"'We must do something for her at once,' said my kind-hearted friend. Then, turning to the man: 'Jump in; we are going to drive up to the hut.'

"We drove on at a brisk pace, while the man related his sad story.

"'You see, sir,' he began, 'the storm got so fierce, and the water riz so high about the cabin, that I told Betsy to get the children ready and we'd take to the boat. Now the big boat had capsized at the stake, and I had naught but the little one, and I wuz afeerd the weight of us would swamp her in such sea. Just as we neared the cottage the Professor, he came out on the shed and shouted to me, sez he, "James, for the love of Heaven save my child." I sez, "Ay, ay, sir, I'll do me best." It wuz no small thing to get her aboard, I can tell yer, sir. The wind wuz a-blowin' a gale, and it wuz all I could do to keep the boat steady before it. After a good deal of hard work, and no little danger, we got her under the lee of the house, and took the little gurl in.

"'Oh! but, sir, it would hev made yer heart ache to see her there cryin' about leavin' her father. I really do think she'd hev staid with him and died if he hadn't hev said "Mary, my child, you must get into the boat at once; then I will only have myself to look after, and I will be much more likely to be saved. God keep you, my darling!" Them was the

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

New Seedling Varieties of Fruit.

From the address of the President, the venerable Marshall P. Wilder, at the opening of the 18th session of the American Pomological Society at Boston, the following extracts taken:

The laws [reproduction we do not now fully understand, but from the improvements which we have already witnessed we have reason to believe that we have only to become familiar with their operations and our efforts will be crowned with success. There may be a limit beyond which a fruit may not be improved; but the marvel is, that, considering the inferior character of the fruits of former days, we have been able to produce so many of the fine varieties which now grace our exhibition. And when we take into consideration the number of fine varieties of American origin which have been produced during the existence of our society, we have cause for the greatest encouragement and perseverance.

But great as our acquisitions have been, still greater results are to follow. When we look at the advance in strawberry and grape culture, and the numerous fine kinds which have been originated from the seed within a few years, who is not desirous of renewing his efforts in the prosecution of this good work?

It is strange that Duhamel had so little confidence in obtaining good pears from the natural seeds, and we cannot account for his ill success in any other way except that of sowing the seeds of poor varieties. But thanks to Van Mons for his enterprise, although the improvement which he claimed from the process of amelioration by sowing the seeds of successive generations of the pear, we believe, came from the natural crossing of his best sorts in the same grounds. Thanks, however, everlasting thanks to him for his advice "to sow, resow, and sow again the seeds of your best fruits, as the only means of obtaining good fruits." And now, my friends, had we commenced sowing the seeds of our good fruits early in life in accordance with his advice, we should now have an abundance of excellent kinds adapted to our respective locations. On my own part I have to say, that could my life be prolonged for another four score and three years, I would devote them all to the promotion of this most benevolent and interesting employment.

And now in fulfillment of my promise I rise to speak to you of the importance of raising new varieties of fruits, which may be adapted to general cultivation or to [redacted] our localities, [have to urge on you at the risk of repeating what I have said before, the duty of concentrating your efforts in this most philanthropic enterprise. Every year affords us additional evidence, in the acquisitions of new and valuable kinds, and of the ease with which they may be possessed. These are the only methods by which we can expect to obtain new and improved fruits or to produce substitutes for those which may in time become delicate and unprofitable for cultivation. We, therefore, hail with pleasure the widespread interest which is now manifested in this most laudable pursuit. The process of hybridization is simple, whether by the air, insects, or the hand of man, and we have only to have due regard to the characteristics of the parents from which we breed.

Thus, as it were, "line upon line and precept upon precept," I have endeavored to impress on you the importance of this branch of our science, and as it was my first, so it shall be my continual and last advice—"plant the most mature and perfect seeds of the most hardy, vigorous, and valuable varieties; and as a shorter process, insuring more certain and happy results, cross or hybribize your best fruits."

The Composition of Cows' Milk.

A valuable paper has been published by Prof. C. A. Cameron, in a recent number of the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, on the composition of the milk of cows. During the Winter quarter of 1880, analyses were made of the milk of 42 cows which were kept at the Government agricultural institution, known as the Albert Farm, at Glasnevin, in the County of Dublin. The morning's and evening's milk of each cow were each analysed raw, and an examination of the mixed milk of the 42 cows was also made on the 11th of December, 1880. The cows were, as might be expected, good animals, having from one to three crosses of the Short Horn breed. They were in the house during the period of the experiments: their food consisted of a daily allowance of about nine stones of pulped mangolds and turnips with exhausted brewery grains, together with about one stone of hay. Their ages range from four to nine years inclusive. Dividing them into two groups—those aged four and five years, those aged eight and nine years—a marked difference in favor of the milk of the latter, both in quality, was noticed. This, however, might easily be accounted for by the process of artificial selection, for while it is only good milch cows that would be kept in the dairy for several years, the younger ones, proved not to be good milkers, would be put into the fattening stalls. The belief that milk becomes deteriorated in quality towards the end of lactation was not supported by these experiments. The quantity naturally became scanty, but the quality improved. The average yield of milk for each cow was 11½ quarts. In every instance the quantity of milk yielded in the morning exceeded the proportion furnished in the evening, eight hours intervening between the milkings. Thirty out of the 42 cows gave richer milk in the evening than the morning; 11 gave richer milk in the morning than in the evening, while the remaining cows' milk was equally good at both milkings. The increase in the amount of solid matters in the evening's milk was chiefly due to the larger amount of fats contained in the latter. The result of these analyses showed that the milk of well-fed cows in houses in the last quarter of the year contains, when poorest, 13.90 per cent. of solid matter, including 4.20 per cent. of fats. The Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain and Ireland have adopted as a standard for the poorest pure milk 9 per cent. of solids, minus fats, and 2.5 per cent. of fats—a total of 11.5 per cent. of solids. While there is a little doubt that milk containing less than this percentage of solids is watered or skimmed, still these analyses show that, so far as Ireland is concerned, the solids minus fat may be in pure milk less than 9 per cent. A more exact average would be 1.5 per cent.

Ensilage in New England.

Under the head of the Ensilage Experiment, the New England *Homestead* remarks:

If silos are a folly and ensilage a humbug, as many farmers would fain believe, the folly has been so extensively perpetrated that we shall all know it ere long for certain. During the past year, many thousands of dollars have been "run into the ground" in silos, and many hundred silos constructed which are now being filled. Among them we may mention the 11 built by W. H. Wilkinson, of this City at his Holyoke farm, with a total capacity of over 1,000 tons; two, each 45 by 15 by 16½ feet at "Maplecroft," the late farm of W. R. Hurdin, Forestville, Ct.; one, 40 by 12 by 15, holding 172 tons, just finished by Alonzo Stebbins at Vernon, Vt.; one of 125 tons capacity, constructed by Robert Gillett, of New York, at Lenox; and that of C. A. Wakefield, of Pittsfield, of 65 tons' capacity. E. M. Washburn, of Lenox, was the pioneer ensilagist in Berkshire County. He built and used a 185-ton silo last season, and has this season built another of 180 tons, both of concrete, and both now well filled. Henry A. Barton & Son, of Dalton, have just finished three, made of concrete, and holding about 50 tons each, which they are now filling. A. R. Cleveland, of Dalton, has built a very thorough silo of concrete, holding 180 tons, and has it about half full. Charles E. West, of Dalton, is now building a 60-ton silo. So many and intelligent experimenters as these ought surely to arrive ere long at some definite conclusions.

The labor of cutting and putting the ensilage into the silo, packing it down, covering it up, weighing it, uncovering it and hoisting it out again, is an important item after the silo is built and the crop harvested; and if some of the many who are making the experiment would give us the exact figures on this point, they would render the farming community a great favor. We can get at the feeding value of the ensilage pretty accurately. Then the question will come: Does it pay what it costs, reckoning the interest on the investment, the value of the crop if not ensilaged, and by no means slight expense of handling, first and last?

Lima Beans and Tomatos.

Some people complain that of all the garden products, and the vast improvements that have been made in nearly all of them, the lima bean is now about where it was 50 years ago. And it is nearly so. Latterly there has been some increase in the size of the pod and the bean, and that is all. But, then, may it not be said at the same time that the excellence of the bean is such that there is no room for improvement in the quality? It is true that it still requires the big, long pole, which has to be planted with almost the solidity of an ordinary fence post; but when that is said we may conclude that all is said can be said against it. For ourselves, we are only too glad that we have this bean as it is vouchsafed to say, and we doubt if we ever shall see it improved in any way except in size, and it is questionable whether that would be of an advantage at all. If the pole could be dispensed with, and a trellis like that for the tomato substituted, it would be a decided advantage; but it is a natural climber and climb it probably will to the end of its days. So be it.

Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatos; and it is a good practice when judiciously done. It may be overdone, however, and injury result. In the first place, it is no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. The idea is to force the nourishment into the fruit of the earliest start; for it is at that time that the future fate of the fruit is cast. A few leaves beyond the fruit is an advantage. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The tomato plant needs all the leaves it can set. It is only the branches that are to be checked in the growth. No one who has not tried it can have an idea of how valuable the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may for experiment take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the flavor insipid, and every way poor. Of course it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to us; but the acid from a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage is disagreeable to most tastes. The same principle has been found to work in managing grape vines. The man who judiciously pinches back the branches does well; "let in the sun and the air," generally finds that he has made a mess of it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

New Fruits.

Probably a greater number of new strawberries have been introduced during the past three years than during the previous 10 years in the history of this delicious fruit. Of all the new kinds probably the Sharpless stands first, while Triple Crown, Primo, Shirts, Glendale, Cumberland Triumph, Bidwell, and, latest of all, Manchester and Jersey Queen are among those of "great expectations." Of raspberries, the Gregg stands first among black-caps, the Caroline among the buff-colored, and the Curthbert and Montclair among the reds. Among plums, nothing particularly striking in the way of new varieties has of late years appeared. Among pears, Kieffer's Hybrid, which is thought to be a hybrid between the Chinese Sand Pear and Beurre d'Anjou, and to be blight proof, is of very good quality, ripening in October and November. Hoosaic is a Massachusetts pear of good quality, ripening in October. The tree is productive and vigorous. Among peaches the whiteland is a chance seedling on the grounds of E. Rogers Scottsville, New York. The tree is healthy, resembling Crawford's Late, but more vigorous. It bears heavy crops. The peach is of large size and handsome. Mr. Downing pronounces it a very late variety for market, being firm, enduring distant shipment and valuable for all purposes of the family. It is a free stone.

Mr. Downing tells us, speaking of the many early varieties of peaches that have been introduced within the past 10 years, that it is thought that most of these early kinds are reproductions of Hale's Early and Alexander, and so nearly alike that the distinction of name is not worth retaining. Our efforts should be directed to obtaining a fruit as early as the Alexander and of as good color, size and quality, free from rot.

Of grapes we have many kinds that certainly promise to eclipse the old favorites. We may name the best as Lady Washington, Brighton, Duchess, Niagara, Jefferson, Prentiss, Pocklington, Quetsaick and Rochester. Of many kinds of new apples, the following may be mentioned as promising to be the most valuable: Blue Bloom (September); Brewington Pippin (February); Canada Baldwin (January-April); Decarie (September); Fameuse Sucree (October); Highland Beauty (January-March); Johnson (December-March); Kinkead (Summer); Peasgood's Nonesuch (September); Snepps (December-February); Stearn's Greening (December-April); Wolf River (October November.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Poultry for Market.

If we would get the largest returns our poultry must be properly fattened, and otherwise properly prepared for market. To do this there must be care in regard to what the poultry eats, aspecially for two weeks before killing. The flesh is made of what the fowl eats, and if it is allowed to eat all kinds of refuse and offal the flesh will become tainted, and in some cases is tainted to a degree that it is positively unfit to eat. To prevent this, therefore, the fowl should be kept in a enclosure where it can get only what is given it. This is not the only advantage, however, of keeping it shut up. If allowed to roam, as it so often is on the farm, some of the food which should be turned into fat, will have to be wasted in muscle, the wearing of which by exercise will have to be repaired. The best food for fattening fowls is barley meal or barley meal and corn meal, cooked and fed warm. They should have plenty of good water, and a small quantity of brickdust in it is recommended. It is said that celery gives a very good flavor to the flesh of fowls, and where it is at hand we should recommend it to be fed. No food should be given for 24 hours before killing, as the poultry will keep longer and be of better appearance.

The best way of killing a fowl is to suspend its head downward, and open ing the beak, divide the vertebræ by inserting a narrow bladed knife ane making an incision at the back of the roof. Pluck while warm without breaking the skin. Nothing looks worse, or more greatly injures the sale of poultry, than to see it with broken skin. After dry-plucking it, plunge it into very hot water, and hold it there until "plump," and then hang it up. Never remove the entrails, head or feet. When thoroughly dry and cold, pack in dry and clean boxes or barrels in rye straw, and your poultry will be all right when it reaches market.—*Western Rural.*

The Sunday School.

The Burnt Offering.

LESSON 3, SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1881.

GOLDEN TEXT—So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.—Heb. 9: 28.

LESSON TEXT.

[Lev. 1: 1-14.]

1. And the Lord called unto Moses, and spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying,

2. Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, if any man of you bring an offering unto the Lord: ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, even of the herd, and of the flock.

3. If his offering be a burnt sacrifice of the herd, let him offer a male without blemish; he shall offer it of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the Lord.

4. And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.

5. And he shall kill the bullock before the Lord; and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

6. And he shall flay the burnt offering and cut it into his pieces.

7. And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire upon the altar, and lay the wood in order upon the fire.

8. And the priests, Aaron's sons, shall lay the parts, the head, and the fat, in order upon the wood that is on the fire which is upon the altar.

9. But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water; and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

10. And if his offering be of the flocks, namely, of the sheep, or of the goats, for a burnt sacrifice; he shall bring it a male without blemish.

11. And he shall kill it on the side of the altar northward before the Lord; and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his blood round about upon the altar.

12. And he shall cut it into his pieces, with his head and his fat; and the priest shall lay them in order upon the wood that is on the fire which is upon the altar.

13. But he shall wash the inwards and the legs with water; and the priest shall bring it all, and burn it upon the altar; it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord.

14. And if his burnt sacrifice for his offering to the Lord be of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtledoves, or of young pigeons.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The Lord called unto Moses and spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation (v 1). When Moses was in the backside of the desert, the Lord spoke to him out of a thorny acacia bush. When the Lord had called Moses up into the cloud-capped mountain, he spoke to him out of the clouds which capped the mountain. But when the Lord had arranged a tent of meeting with his people, he spoke to Moses out of the tent of meeting. It is all very well for the man who is in the wilderness or on the mountain top, in the line of duty, to listen for the sound of the Lord's voice there; but when a man can find his way into the sanctuary there is where he may expect to be spoken to by the Lord. If he leaves the sanctuary to wander among the thornbushes, or to clamber the mountain-peaks, with the idea that it is in nature's temples that he is to find the God of nature, he will miss a meeting with the covenant-making and covenant-keeping God in the place of meeting. There is no more likely place to find God than where God says he may be found; no more hopeful place for meeting God, than in God's meeting-place. "Thy way O God, is in the sanctuary!" Help us to find thee there!

If any man of you bring an offering unto the Lord (v 2). And is there any man of you who will not bring an offering unto the Lord? Have you brought an offering to him? What! What was it? You don't mean to call that trifle you dropped into the contribution-box—because you must keep up appearances in church, you know; you don't mean to call that your offering unto the Lord! You don't mean to call your amount paid for pew-rent—so that you could have your own independent sittings, and that is the very best place you could get for your money; you don't mean to call that your offering to the Lord? Come now, what has been your offering unto the Lord—an offering that you could fairly point the Lord to; in comparison to what he has given to you, and could say, "There, Lord, that is my offering to thee." "If any man of you bring an offering unto the Lord"—well, what is the offering? Let it be fairly recognized. God wants to know what it is! Can you tell him?

He shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering (v 4). If we want an offering of ours accepted of God, we must show it in some way. If we want a share in that which another offers, we must let that be manifest also. It is not for us to stand off, or to sit upright, while the minister prays, or the choir sings, yourselves having no part in the service of prayer or song. We must in some way put our hand on the head of that offering, and say Amen, or join—feebly or unmelodiously though it may be—in the chorus. If we fail of this, we fail of any share in the offering and in its benefits. The Lord wants us to rest confidently on his provisions of grace for us. He wants us to lean hard on the Substitute offered and accepted in our behalf. We are not able to stand alone. God understands that very well. But we ought to be able to lean on a sure support. The support is provided. Do you rest on it.

An offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord (v 9). If there is one thing that pleases God above another, it is to see a sinner coming to him, in a sense of need, with a full hand and a trusting heart, offering himself and his possessions to the Lord—against whom he has sinned so grievously. This is one of the wonders of grace; but there can be no question about the fact of it. Have you made such an offering to the Lord? It is not enough for you to say that Jesus Christ has made such an offering; for you can have no share in his offering except by resting right down on him with all your weight, including all your possessions. Have you done that? Have you offered yourself as a whole burnt offering? If you have, or if you will do so, your offering will be of sweet savor unto the Lord.

Then, he shall bring his offering of turtledoves or of young pigeons (v 14). There is a great deal of tenderness in the Lord's way of dealing with the offerings of the poor among men; but there is a great deal of meanness in man's way of giving poor offerings to the Lord. The Lord says, if the offering is of the herd, let it be of the best; if the offerer is too poor to bring a bullock, let him take a choice offering from his sheep or his goats; if indeed he has neither herd or flock, let him bring the best he can find from among his fowls or his pigeons, and the willing spirit shall enlarge the small offering in the sight of the Lord. But man says, My cows are all Alderney or Durham stock; I must hold on to them. My sheep are South Down and Cotesworth; they are needed for wool and mutton. Some of my fowls and pigeons are of fancy breeds; I don't see how I can let them go. But there is a sickly pigeon and a chicken with the "pip." They'll do for an offering. And the close fisted believer goes up smilingly to the sanctuary, and passes in his shabby offering, with a self-gratulatory likening of his gift to the "widow's mite." There is a world of beauty in the Lord's regard for the circumstances and necessities of his children. There is a shameful perversion, by ungrateful men, of God's goodness in his call for offering, according to the means—not according to the means—of those who profess to love and serve him.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

OCEAN DISASTER.

A Sailing Vessel Sunk and All on Board Drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A passenger gives the following account of the sinking of the unknown sailing vessel by the steamer "Anchoria," of the Anchor Line, on the night of the 20th: "I was on the main deck at the time of the occurrence; fully 10 minutes before the crash I saw a green light ahead of us and heard a seaman direct the chief officer's attention to it. I think the chief said 'All right,' or something to that effect, and I am sure that the course of the 'Anchoria' was not changed an inch. If we had luffed in time the collision would certainly have been averted. When it came the ship reeled, and it looked as if we were going to the bottom." All on board the vessel were drowned.

The "Anchoria" was in collision with another steamer a few hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, in June, 1880, and considerably damaged.

"I Don't Want a Plaster,"

said a sick man to a druggist, 'can't you give me something to cure me?' His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine, and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney Wort, and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a box or bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is rue cure; safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican.*

WASHINGTON.

More Cabinet Rumors Sent Out by Prowling Reporters.

Arthur Intimates that No Important Changes Will Take Place Just Yet,

But that the Cold, Chilly Winds of December Will Cause a Shiver.

Demoralization of the Star Route Ring—Postmaster Star Squeals.

Information Filed and an Order of Arrest Issued for Brady et al.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is thought by Senators who are here that the Senate will be organized at the approaching session without any factious or unseemly delay.

The President has expressed a strong desire that the organization be completed in a manner consistent with the dignity of the body, and that it should be done as speedily as possible. The Republican members will, it is believed, nominate in caucus a candidate for President pro tem., and will vote for him, but will make no contest against the election of a Democratic President pro tem., if the Democrats should be found to be in a majority when the Senate meets.

The nomination of Sen. Bayard by the Democrats is conceded, while it is regarded as probable that Sen. Anthony will be nominated by the Republicans. Should Sens. Ben Hill and Slater be unable to be present, and should David Davis vote with the Republicans on this occasion, the result would be a tie vote. Should this occur the result might be the election of David Davis. The Republicans, however, will not consent to the election of a Clerk until the three vacancies from New York and Rhode Island are filled. The first act of the newly-elected President pro tem., the Republicans contend, will be to administer the oath to the Senators-elect. The Republicans are prepared with precedents in the cases of Otis and Pickens, to show that the Clerk of the Senate is not necessary to make the official record, for, in these two cases, the Chief Clerk made that record.

THE CABINET.

Att'y Gen. MacVeagh adheres firmly to his determination to retire from the Cabinet as soon as the President is ready to appoint his successor. The President will be ready to fill the place when the called session of the Senate meets, if not before.

Sec. Hunt will leave to-day for his often deferred inspection of the Northern Navy Yards. He will begin with the Brooklyn, and and will then take the "Tallapoosa" for Charleston and Ports mouth. He will be gone two weeks. He is understood to be quite willing to remain in the Cabinet.

Sec. Lincoln declines to discuss the Cabinet prospects. He will visit Rye Beach with his family for a few days, leaving here Saturday.

The opinion grows that all the Cabinet except McVeagh will remain until the meeting of Congress in December.

The statement telegraphed from Utica that J. C. Reed, Private Secretary of the President, accompanied Sen. Jones on his visit to Conkling is untrue. Mr. Reed is here.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Commercial Advertiser has the following special from Utica: "Sen. Jones remains in Utica. He has not left Sen. Conkling's residence since his arrival. The conference relates wholly to the policy of Pres. Arthur's administration. I am assured on the best authority that Lincoln is the only member of the Cabinet who will be urged to retain his portfolio."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GRANDMOTHER GARFIELD

The following has been received by the Department of State:

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1881.

To Blaine, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Have received the following telegram from the Queen: "Would you express my sincere condolence to the late President's mother, and inquire after her health as well as that of Mrs. Garfield." Her Majesty adds, "I should be thankful if you would procure me a good photograph of Gen Garfield."

LOWELL, Minister.

Assistant Secretary Hitt replied as follows:

Lowell, Minister at London:

Your telegram expressing the compassion of the Queen for the mother of the late President was duly forwarded to Mrs. Garfield at Mentor, O I have just received the following reply:

"Please request Mr. Lowell to express to Her Majesty, the Queen, the grateful acknowledgment of the mother of Gen. Garfield, and my own, for the tender, womanly sympathy she has been pleased to send. Also, that Her Majesty's wish will be complied with at an early day. LUCRECIA R GARFIELD."

You will please make a fitting communication of this reply to Her Majesty.

DELINQUENT BANK TAXES.

Commissioner Raum and Internal Revenue Collector Blake, of New York, whose district includes Wall street, held a long consultation concerning the propriety of the various bank taxes and the mode of collecting them. The Commissioner will probably issue within a few days, a circular letter for the guidance of brokers, many of whom have heretofore misapprehended the law and failed to make proper returns. In the meantime the Chief Examiner will resume the work of looking into the affairs of private and State Banks in New York, including some of the largest institutions in the City. The Manhattan Bank has not yet settled the claim against it, but has signified its intention to do so. It is understood that it will pay about $130,000. The direct claim against it amounts to about $116,000, but only a small part of this sum is subject to the 100 per cent. penalty.

GUITEAU'S CASE.

District Attorney Corkhill to day took the last steps in the preliminary arrangements for securing the indictment against Guiteau next week, by issuing subpœnas to the following witnesses for the Government in the case of the United States against Charles J. Guiteau: Edward A. Bailey, stenographer; Geo. W. Adams, President of the Evening Star Publishing Company; Geo. W. McElfresh, detective; Dr. D. W. Bliss and Dr. J. S. Lamb; Jacob B. Smith, special officer at the Baltimore & Potomac depot; Sarah E. D. White, in charge of the ladies' waiting room; Police Patrick Kearney.

The District Attorney will ask Senor Don Simon Camacho, Charge d'Affairs of Venezuela, who was in the depot and witnessed the shooting, to testify.

Col. Corkhill, United States District Attorney, received this morning from Att'y Gen. Stockton, of New Jersey, a communication, in which he states no action will be taken in Guiteau's case by the authorities of that State.

GUITEAU'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Geo. Scoville, Guiteau's brother in-lay, arrived last night from Hartland, Wis., where he has a beautiful summer residence. He said he had received notification that Guiteau had chosen him for his counsel, and that he would have to appear next Monday morning.

"Have you answered the dispatch?"

"Not yet," replied Mr. Scoville. "It was sent to me to Wisconsin, but I had not made up my mind what to do."

"Will you act as Guiteau's counsel?"

"I would rather leave it to the United States Government to appoint counsel to defend him, but my wife, who is Guiteau's nearest relative, and almost his only friend upon earth, insists that I shall appear as his counsel, and I suppose I shall have to grant that request."

"Will you so telegraph Mr. Corkhill?"

"Yes, sir; I shall answer the dispatch to day to that effect."

"When will you leave for Washington?"

"I shall be there in time to be on hand when he is called upon to plead."

"Will you engage other counsel to assist you?"

"That I haven't determined upon yet."

"Do you anticipate a speedy trial?"

"I don't know about that; I don't think Guiteau can be tried right away. When he is called upon to plead the time of his trial will be fixed. We will have to secure time in order to prepare for a defense; witnesses will be have to be summoned from all parts of the country, and that will take time."

"What will be your defense?"

"I think that has been pretty well outlined. I am not in favor of making any technical point to the form of the indictment or to the question of jurisdiction of Court. Our defense will be insanity, and I should not advise anything else. We have known nothing of Guiteau for three years past until this Summer. I do not apprehend but that he will be accorded a fair trial. Our greatest effort will be to get men on the jury who will have judicial minds—men who have read of the case, know the facts, and who will be fair in the trial. I believe the Government will see that Guiteau is protected, and that he shall have an impartial trial."

STAR'S CONFESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Solomon Star, whom the President removed as Postmaster at Deadwood, Dak., has made a written confession declaring that for several years past he has continually made out false certificates of star route service on route 34,156, between Sidney and Deadwood, of which Gilmer, Saulsbery & Co., are contractors. Star's confession exposes the rascality of the star route ring in the Northwest, and a copy is in the hands of the Post-office Department here.

The Star Route Ring is demoralized. Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeagh have got evidence enough, they are satisfied, to convict the Ring, and there is to be no delay in the prosecution.

There was a conference at the Arlington Hotel yesterday. There were present Postmaster General James, Attorney General MacVeagh, ex District Attorney George Bliss, B. H. Brewster and others, who represent the prosecution. Bliss submitted indictments, which he had carefully drawn, against Gen. Brady, Dorsey, ex-Auditor McGrew, ex-Chief Clerk French, Salisbury and Gilmer, and other Star Route contractors and beneficiarie of the Ring. Bliss stated that after a thorough examination of all the evidence he had drawn these indictments with great care; and he would pledge his professional reputation upon conviction. James and MacVeagh approved the action of Bliss, and these indictments will immediately be placed in District Attorney Corkhill's hands for presentment to the Grand Jury. James, MacVeagh and other officials engaged in this prosecution have no confidence whatever in District Attorney Corkhill, and they make no secret of this fact.

As soon as it was proper after the death of Pres. Garfield, Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeagh had an interview with the President about the star route matter.

The President had already declined for the time being the resignations of the Cabinet, and had requested them to continue in the discharge of their duties. Pres. Arthur assured James and MacVeagh that there must be no mistake as to his purpose towards all persons who had been guilty of fraud toward the Government; that if there had been a star route ring and the Government had been defrauded he wanted the guilty parties punished.

One of the highest officials of the Postoffice Department informed a Western Associated Press Agent that in the past 36 hours several persons connected with the ring had surrendered and turned state's evidence. This official said he was not at liberty as yet to give the names of these persons, as their testimony will be used before the Grand Jury, but it is pretty well understood that Walsh, formerly of New Orleans, who brought, a few months ago, several suits against Brady for the recovery of money, is one of them.

The action of Pres. Arthur, in removing Star, the Postmaster at Deadwood, was

A REVELATION TO THE RING.

The Star Route ring did not know that Star had made a written confession detailing all the fraudulent operations of the ring in the Northwest. The President's prompt removal of Star indicated to the ring that they could not expect any mercy from him, and the result was the immediate tender of another confession, which makes the chain of evidence complete, not only in regard to the Star Routes, but as to all other matters connected with the management of the Post-office Department.

If James remains in the Cabinet First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner will have to go, and that very soon. Tyner has never been in sympathy with James' administration of the department, and he has belittled the star route prosecutions from the first, and predicted that they would end in smoke. It is asserted that had not Pres. Garfield been shot, Tyner would long ago have been removed.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. George Bliss, Hon. B. H. Brewster and Col. Cook as counsel for the Government in the Star Route cases, filed in the Court this morning a long information against ex-Assistant Postmaster General Brady and others, and the following order was issued:

"United States District Court, District of Columbia, holding criminal term June term, 1881, and now, to wit: September 30, 1881.—On reading affidavits of Thos. L. James and P. Henry Woodward, and on motion of George B. Corkhill, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and William A. Cook, Special Assistant Attorney for the United States, it is ordered the information annexed to affidavits be exhibited against Thomas J. Brady, John L. French, William H. Turner, George L. McDonough, and Samuel P. Brown, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and that the same be filed, and that warrants be issued in the ordinary form as prayed for. WALTER S. COX, Justice."

This is the first instance in this District that proceedings of this character have been begun by information, but the adjournment of the Grand Jury until October, and the operation of the statute of limitation rendered this step necessary. The information sets forth, in effect, that on the first day of October, 1878, in the City of Washington and within the jurisdiction of the Court, Thos. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; John L. French, Chief Clerk; Wm. H. Turner, Clerk in the Contract Office, together with Geo. L. McDonough, Samuel P. Brown and certain other persons, knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully, fraudulently and corruptly, etc., did conspire, combine and agree together to defraud the United States out of large sums of money, in causing and procuring unnecessary, improper and extravagant additional compensation to be paid by the United States for additional service in carrying the mails. The general charge set up in the document is of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and attempt is made to show fraudulent proceedings of the alleged conspirators in manipulations of contract for carrying mails on the route between Prescott, Arz., and Santa Fe, N. M., a distance of 460 miles.

The document charges the alleged conspirators with defrauding the Government out of $350,000 in manipulating contracts for mail service on the particular route between July 1, 1878 and June 30, 1881.

One of the counsel for the Government, referring to the contemplated action against other persons than those mentioned in the document presented to-day, said papers are in active preparation to be presented against ex-Sen. Dorsey and several other persons who have held office under the Government, and that counsel engaged in the prosecution of the Star Route cases intend to proceed against them just as fast as formal papers can be got ready. Nobody, ex-District Attorney Bliss said to-day, connected with the Star Route frauds is to escape prosecution, except such persons as may choose to appear and give testimony against others.

CABINET SPECULATIONS AND GOSSIP

still occupy attention. The impression is growing that ex Sec. Boutwell is going into the new Cabinet. Gen Grant, it is said by his intimate friends here, would not now abandon the great business interests he has in charge for any Cabinet position. There is no longer any room for doubt that Pres. Arthur will have practically a new Cabinet. He may retain one member of the present Cabinet, but even that is doubtful.

There is a report current that the President has gone to New York to meet ex Sen. Conkling and have a talk with him, and the belief is gaining ground that Conkling will be premier of the new Cabinet.

Don Cameron is mentioned for Secretary of the Interior, but friends of his say he prefers the easier duties of a Senator. Sen. Logan is much talked of, as is also Emory A. Storrs. The War Department is assigned to Logan and Storrs is mentioned for Attorney General.

The departure of Sec. Windom will leave only MacVeagh and Kirkwood in the City. Many here, who have business with the Departments dependent for final settlement upon their respective heads, are much disappointed at the exodus of officials.

SERGT MASON'S CASE.

The story published yesterday to the effect that Sergt. Mason's attempt to shoot Guiteau was the result of a plot of the members of the Second Artillery, which furnishes the guard at the jail, is indignantly denied by both men and officers. They regard Mason as a good soldier, whose mind was unsettled by malarial fever combined with the prevailing excitement. It is said that the trial will result in acquittal on account of temporary insanity, and his discharge from the army. The court marshal does not meet until October 25

PENSION FRAUDS.

Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, will issue an important circular, which will be of intcrest to all persons having claims pending before the Bureau. It appears that thousands of letters are being sent out from Washington to claimants everywhere by persons not recognized by the Pension Office as agents, pretending to be able to secure pensions speedily and in some mysterious way. These letter-writers say: "I have been requested to write you by Mr. ——, concerning your claims for pension. From the description of the claim given by him it should have been allowed long since. Should you wish me to take charge of it, please let me hear from you at an early date. Your attorney need not know anything about it and it will not make any difference to him anyway. The claim can be run through just as well by me as though I was an attorney of record."

The Commissioner says, relative to these swindlers, that their representations are merely made to perpetrate a fraud upon unsuspecting claimants. No person, agent, or attorney, in or out of Washington, has any sort of advantage over any other, and no one can expedite the settlement of a claim by the use of influence.

SEN. MAHONE.

Ex-Sen. J. L. Lewis, Readjuster candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, is in the City. He asserts that Mahone will find no more embarrassment in voting on the organization of the Senate than he did at the last session, and is not the man to shirk responsibility of any kind. He claims that Readjuster success is certain, and the Legislature will be largely Readjuster, securing the election of an anti Bourbon United States Senator.

SEC. WINDOM

denies the rumor that the Treasury would modify the recent call for $20,000,000 of bonds, so that they would be paid daily upon presentation, instead of on December 24. The effect of such modification would be to at once ease the stringency on Wall street, as it would be possible for nearly the whole amount to be presented within a week, thus putting afloat a large amount of currency. Mr. Windom said that the Treasury had not operated to affect the market, and would not in the future.

CONKLING AND JONES.

The Conference Adjourned—Swift Results Expected to Follow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The Evening Post's Utica special says: Sen. Jones, who has been closeted with Conkling since Wednesday night at the residence of the latter in this City, left for New York. He was accompanied to the station by Conkling, who boarded the train and remained in the car till it was ready to start. A large delegation of leading Stalwarts of Utica, escorted the Senator from his carriage to the train. Some local Stalwarts, including Conkling's private Secretary, left on the same train with Jones.

It was said this morning, on trustworthy authority, that the conference has been carried on with great care, a stenographer being present most of the time to make full and complete reports. It is now generally believed the result of the conference will have an early and important bearing on affairs at Washington.

Those who have been permitted to hear most from the inner walls of Conkling's residence the last two days express themselves with great confidence respecting the ex Senator's immediate future. It is said that the fight of the Conkling men for supremacy in the State Convention will not be continued with more than a show of persistence, and it is also intimated to-day by those near to the ex-Senator that he does not care to have a seat in the Convention.

United States Senators Logan and Cameron, E. W. Stoughton and Police Commissioner French called upon Pres. Arthur at his residence this morning.

SETTLED BY A SHOT.

The Woes of a Resident of Litchfield at an End—His Reason for Committing Suicide.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—About 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, William J. Terril committed suicide. The deceased, with his brother, had had charge of the carriage depot, in this City, of Sechlee & Co., of Cincinnati. He has been an invalid and confined to his bed for the past month with a tumor in the stomach, which broke about a week ago. Since that time he has been apparently better, and to-day he asked several times for a looking-glass to see how he looked, which, however, was not given him. He urged his brother to attend the memorial services, which the latter did, and before he left pulled the invalid's trunk, at his request, close to the bed. After the brother left, the invalid again asked for a glass, which was brought him by the young lady in whose charge he had been left, and he then requested to be left alone to sleep. In a short time after she heard a shot, and, returning, found he had pushed a bed in front of the door to prevent his purpose being interfered with, and had taken a revolver from the trunk, and, guided by the mirror, had taken aim behind the left ear. The ball going forward and upward, death was instantaneous. The deceased was unmarried and about 35 years old. His remains will be sent to his home, near Cincinnati, to-morrow.

Prof. Horsford's Baking Powder.

Prof. Chas. S. Gaunt, Philadelphia University of Medicine, Wagner Institute and Girard College, said: "I regard Prof. Horsford's Baking Powder as a superior and scientific preparation."

GROSS CARELESSNESS

Of an Engineer Causes a Fearful Collision on the Great Western.

Five Cars Telescoped—At Least Six Persons Killed,

And Twenty More or Less Injured.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—The accident on Great Western Railway, between Aylmer and Orwell, reported yesterday, appears to have been more serious than indicated by the first reports, and is altogether unaccountable. Conductor Maxwell, of the excursion train, had orders to meet the freight train at Aylmer, but being 10 minutes ahead of time Maxwell went on, intending to meet the freight at Orwell. The engineer of the latter saw the excursion train approaching, slacked off, blew the wh

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Atlanta expects 1,000,000 visitors to its Exhibition.

"Kalakaua" in Hawaiian means "the day of battle."

Hanlon will row Ross for $1,000 a side the 15th of November.

The cultivation of tobacco is to be attempted in Ireland.

The Dutch Budget shows a deficit of 23,000,00 guilden.

The cotton crop of the year is estimated at 4,744,000 bales.

"Little Brown Jug" made a mile in 2:12 at Louisville, Saturday.

Twenty four journalists were elected to the new Hungarian Parliament

It is said that there are 58,000,000 gallons of whisky stored in Kentucky.

The steamship "Densu" brought $300,000 in gold to New York, Saturday.

The Italian loan has already been partially disposed of to the extent of 120,000,000 francs.

The break in the Erie Canal at Utica is under control and there will be no delay of boats.

There are 21,200 pensioners in Illinois. During the past year $5,000,000 has been paid out to them.

Stanley's place of sickness in Africa is near the spot where his former companion, was drowned.

Herr Most will be put up in the Social interest for the Berlin constituency at the coming elections.

Coinage at the various mints for September $7,807,200, of which $2,400,000 were standard dollars.

Fire at Bryan, Tex., destroyed the principal business block, including the Postoffice and all fixtures.

Timothy L. Earle, Prohibitory nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, is dead, aged 58.

Prof. James P. White, President of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, is dead.

Henry Metzger stretched hemp at Titusville, Florida, Saturday. It is claimed that he had murdered seven persons.

The Anchor Line steamship "Anchoria," arrived from Glasgow, reports sinking a small vessel; all on board lost.

The Phœnix flour mill, at Davenport, Ia., a five story brick building, valued at $80 000, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

The French threaten to hold the Sultan responsible for any trouble arising from the dispatch of Turkish reinforcements to Tripoli.

One dozen building were destroyed by fire at Warren, Pa., Saturday, involving a loss of $50 000, with insurance one third that amount.

Edward Payson Weston, of pedestrian fame, is now a regularly employed temperance advocate of the Church of England Temperance Society.

The subterranean telegraph system connecting 221 Towns and Cities in Germany is now complete. Total length of the buried cables, 5,500 000 kilometers.

Among the fellow passengers of Von Schloezer, German Minister to the United States, are six members of the Von Steuben family on their way to Yorktown.

Claim is made that the Cincinnatians, who made such a pile of money on the August corner in wheat, have lost the major part of it already by going short of the market and selling September.

A colored man near St. Louis, hearing that Garfield was dead, cried like a child, and then declaring that he did not want to live any longer, went to the woods and committed suicide by hanging himself.

U. S. Grant, jr., has regularly established himself in the banking business on Wall street, New York, having associated himself with Mr. Ferdinand Ward, under the firm name of Grant & Ward.

Dr. E. J. Hoffman, a practicing physician of Louisville, has been arrested, charged with forgery to the amount of $2,000 on various parties. Hoffman went to Louisville from Indiana four years ago.

The only October State elections this year are those of Iowa and Ohio, both taking place October 11. The State elections in Iowa in off-years take place in October—in Presidential years in November.

At Nashville, a convict named Bob McKinley and another named Kearney broke open James P. McMillar's cell door in the penetentiary and killed him, in revenge for injuries received while trying to arrest him.

It is the opinion in Iowa that ex-Gov. Kirkwood, the present Secretary of the Interior at Washington, will now become an active candidate for the United States Senate against James F. Wilson and Gov. Gear.

The statement that Mrs. Arthur's sister, Mrs. McElroy, of Albany, would preside at the White House is contradicted by her husband, who says that it is not at all likely that any such arrangement will be made.

In Chicago, last week, the demand for mourning goods was so great that the sales of prints, muslins, crapes, etc., were nearly 2 000,000 yards. One lithographing house sold in four days 80 000 portraits of Garfield, and had orders for as many more.

The Coroner's verdict in the Brady Run accident, where five men were killed by the special train bearing journalists to Garfield's funeral, holds the officers of the road responsible in granting leave to the conductor to run the train at such great speed.

W. T. Boteler was shot and killed at Scanlan's Landing, Ark., by Deputy Sheriff Jere Ward. The two men on Sunday quarreled over a business transaction. Boteler went to Memphis and on his return home, as he stepped ashore from the steamer, was shot down by Ward.

It having been charged that the population of kansas has fallen off on account of the Prohibition law in that State, Gov. St. John says: "The only place where there has been a decrease of population is in the Penitentiary, where there are 66 less now than there were six months ago."

The four men recently arrested for the late attempt to wreck the overland train near Cape Horn, are now undergoing preliminary examination at Auburn. Mason, one of the gang, has made a full confession, which is corroborated by finding tools, arms, etc., in the place designated by him. All will undoubtedly be held to answer.

King Alfonso, in opening the sitting of the American Society, expressed the friendly feeling of Spain toward America. The Society was founded at Nancy, France, in 1875, for the promoting of investigations into antiquities and the history of America before and after its discovery by Columbus.

The last letter written by Pres. Garfield previous to his assassination was addressed to Gen. Hancock, and apprised the General of the promotion of Mitchell, a favorite member of Hancock's staff. The news of the assassination reached Gen. Hancock while he was writing a letter of acknowledgement.

The Columbus Board of Education, by a unanimous vote, has ordered the sale of the Loving school property. It was done for the purpose of obliterating the color line in the education of the young of the City as many of the colored children go to the other schools at the present time. It will necessarily throw quite a number of colored teachers out of employment.

Nearly all the Apache warriors who were engaged in the recent outbreak in the vicinity of Fort Apache have surrendered to Gen. Carr and the unpleasantness in that region is now over. A Military Commission will meet at Camp Thomas in a few days to try the murderous redskins. Eleven of the scouts who fired on Gen. Carr's troops are among the prisoners.

Total Garfield fund of Boston, $17 918

The loss by the fire at Collingwood, Ont., amounted to $200,000.

An extremely virulent form of diphtheria prevails in some parts of Nova Scotia.

The Indiana State Fair proved a success, the receipts being larger than ever before.

Geo. M. Lawton, son of a Confederate General, committed suicide at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

B. W. Hicks, a white man, was hanged at Spartinsburg, S. C., Friday, for the murder of his wife last May.

Gov. Fernandez, of the Federal District, and Council of the City of Mexico, have decreed funeral honors to Pres. Garfield.

Many incendiary fires are reported daily in villages in all parts of Southern Russia. They are owing to the discontent of the peasantry.

Thomas Hughes & Co., well known manufacturers of hosiery at Bristol, Pa., have suspended. Liabilities about $164,000. Assetts not stated.

A herd of 35 000 cattle belonging to J. C. & P. S. Jones of Colorado, has been sold to F. L. Underwood & Co., of Kansas City, for $625 000.

In the case of Sergt. John A. Mason, who shot at Guiteau September 11, and who is to be tried by court martial, his counsel will plead insanity.

A Quebec dispatch says: "A severe shock of earthquake was reported from Kamowiaska yesterday. There was a slight frost here this morning."

At Charlestown, Ind., Charley Ruddle, aged 19 years, took six grains of strychnine, because his sweetheart rejected him. He was bailed out and will recover.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company is about to lay its wires underground within the limits of Chicago, and expects to open its office in Dearborn street about October 15.

Treasurer Worcester, of the Lake Shore Road, denies that there will be any consolidation of the Michigan Central with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

The London Lancet condemns the attending surgeons for making the best of Garfield's case in their bulletins, and says a bulletin should be the truth and nothing but the truth.

The railway tunnel under the Severn river, connecting the English Cities of Monmouth and Gloucester, on which work has been in progress for seven years, is nearly finished.

Estimates for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1883, amount to $3 400,000, an increase over the appropriation for the present year.

Grasshoppers and other pests are injuring the growing wheat in the vicinity of Wabash, Ind. Quite a number of fields will have to be sown again, as the plants are eaten to the ground.

Rogers, Mason, Stengall and Frazer, the four men who attempted to wreck and rob a train on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Cape Horn last August, have been held in $3,000 bail each.

The New York Sun's Washington dispatch says the President's policy will not stop with the exposure and punishment of the Star Route Ring. The Treasury Department will receive attention.

Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, will attend the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, October 28 to 31, and will be accompanied by his military staff, whom the Adjutant-General has notified by mail.

John Sherman, United States Marshal for New Mexico, a nephew of the great financier, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at La Cruces, for embezzling Government funds, and passed a night in jail.

At Aurora, Ills., A. P. Rogers, enraged because his wife had left him on account of his drunkenness, sought her out at a neighbor's and shot her fatally through the back, and immediately sent a ball into his right temple and fell dead.

The contractor who removes the bodies of dead animals at Chicago, complained to the Mayor that he couldn't get enough teams to bury the horses which have died of pink eye. The express companies, omnibus lines and street car companies are the chief suffers.

New York tobacco manufacturers have been informed by the United States authorities that they are infringing the law by placing scrip in their packages as prizes. The manufacturers thereupon willingly surrendered the scrip and plates from which it was printed.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., Geo. Cook was passing Mrs. Willis' house, and Mrs. Willis made some remark, when he turned and insulted her. One of the Willis boys demanded an apology. Cook refused, whereupon Willis drew a pistol and shot Cook in the leg below the thigh.

About 10 000 persons assembled at Electtsville, Ind., to celebrate the 100th birthday of Hon. James Parks, a native of North Carolina. The old gentleman cultivated his garden alone last Summer. Ex Gov. Hendricks and Judge Franklin addressed the centenarian's guests.

Bill Ryan, the Glendale train robber, was convicted at Independence, Mo., after deliberation for 20 minutes by the jury, and sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years. A motion for a new trial was instantly entered, on the ground of intimidation by Gov. Crittenden's presence with armed guards.

Otto Frese was stabbed to death at Aurora, Ill., Saturday, by Thos. Also a Swede, 17 years of age. The affair grew out of a row between two squads of young men. The jail was surrounded by a large and excited crowd all forenoon, and the prisoner was taken to Geneva to avoid lynching.

Capt. Henry McCormack, of the steamer "Caddo Belle," which plies between Columbus, Ga., and Mobile Ala., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol because he miscalculated the dosing capacity of his vessel, and did not wish to be laughed at for his miscalculation.

A circular has been displayed in stores at New York for the past few days, giving notice to customers that the United States Government had fixed certain values on silver coins with holes in them. The Treasury officers informed the authorities there that the card, so far as the Government is concerned, is fraudulent, no such instructions having been given.

The Cincinnati speculators in wheat at Chicago who have lost so heavily are supposed to number five. Of these two will meet their obligations in full and others only in part and will be seriously embarrassed. Some $400,000, it is said, has already been paid over and more will yet be paid. The losers do not include all of those who recently made such large gains at Chicago.

An American writes the London Times suggesting that Americans in London would gladly join, if permitted, in placing a slab of American granite in Westminster Abbey with the words "In gratitude for the common sorrow of the English people with Americans in the death of Pres. Garfield." The correspondent suggests that Pres. Arthur should make this permission his first act and permit a stone from the Abbey with similar words to be brought to Washington.

A permit for burial in consecrated ground was refused to a native Protestant at Xochiapa, Mexico, and the corpse lay decomposing for three days. The civil authorities could offer no relief. When the Protestants organized a funeral procession a mob stoned it and threatened further violence, so a secret burial took place. A demand has been made that Congress investigate this violation of the law guarantering freedom of religion.

This country has just annexed another island without many people suspecting it. Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Corwin, finding no signs of the Jeannette, occupied his leisure in landing a party of men on Wrangell Island, who hoisted the Stars and Stripes there, and took possession in the name of the United States. As Wrangell Land was discovered many years ago, hoisting a flag on it was not a remarkable achievement. But probably its possession will not be disputed, as it was uninhabited when first found, and has so continued ever since.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Organization—Gorham to be Dropped by the Republicans.

Brady and Others Discharged on Their Own Recognizance.

Bob. Ingersoll, Among Others, Appears for the Defense.

THE STAR RINGSTERS IN COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Owing to the rumor that counsel for the defendants in the Star Route cases would this morning make a motion to quash the information filed against Gen. Brady and others, there was a large number of lawyers and others present in the Criminal Court room. The Court having been called to order, Gen Brady, Messrs. French, Turner and Brown entered, accompanied by their counsel—Robert G. Ingersoll, Jeremiah Wilson and Enoch Tatten. The Government was represented by District Attorney Corkhill and William A. Cook, Special Assistant. The proceedings were opened by Tatten, who said he had found that a paper called an information had been recently filed against Gen. Brady and others, and he wished to enter a motion to quash that paper. He asked leave of the Court to file that motion and desired that a day be fixed for its argument.

Cook objected to the filing of the motion at present, for when the information had been filed it had been accompanied with an order of the Court for the appearance of the parties; until they did appear and give security to answer they had no legal standing.

Tatten replied that the parties were all present in Court and ready to ask that their bonds should be fixed.

Judge Cox inquired whether the counsel had any suggestions to offer as to the amount of bail. Cook said according to the information the amount of which it was assumed the Government had been defrauded was stated at $350 000; according to the act of Congress bail in cases of conspiracy to defraud the Government was fixed at $10 000; he would suggest, however, that in order to cover possible costs the bail should not be less than $15 000.

Wilson suggested that in fixing the amount of bail the Court ought to examine the pretended information in order to learn the character of the allegations against the defendants. He instanced the averments against Turner and French, which consisted simply of the charge of conspiracy in making up some calculations, and said upon such averments a bail of $15 000, or $10,000, or $5,000 was a little more than the Court ought to grant. What applied to those two gentlemen applied to all the defendants. The whole gravamen of the case against Gen. Brady was that he did not exercise a sound and judicial discretion in the discharge of his duties as Second Assistant Postmaster General. There was nothing in the information, that he could see, that would warrant the Court in fixing a high amount of bail.

Ingersoll, who appears for Brown, contended that the court should only fix the bail at high enough amount to secure the costs.

Cook said the question of the character of the information was not now before the court, but that when it came to a question of evidence the Government expected to produce adequate proof to sustain the information.

Judge Cox did not think this was a case which would require any large amount of bail. He would examine the information to night and fix the bail to-morrow. When the bail was fixed he would determine upon a day to hear argument on motion to quash the information. It would probably be some time next week.

Tatten's motion was then filed and the defendants discharged on their personal recognizance.

The most notable part of the scene was the exhibition of sympathy by the mass of the audience with the accused. Every sally of counsel for the defense brought approving smiles from a large majority of spectators, while Cook's efforts were not appreciated. If the conduct and conversation of the crowd present in Court to day is to be taken as a measure of the sentiment of the District, it does not run against the Star Route frauds.

GUITEAU'S CASE.

Dr. D. S. Lamb, who performed the autopsy upon the late President, explained to the grand jury yesterday, with the aid of a diagram, the track of the wound in the President's body.

Edward L. Dubarry, a new witness, who was present at the depot and witnessed the shooting, also testified. With this witness the grand jury concluded the investigation. Their presentment will come down this afternoon and the indictment be brought into court to-morrow.

The Grand Jury concluded the examination of the Guiteau case at 11 A. M. A true bill was voted unanimously. The jury did not return it at once to the Court, but took up another case.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

The following from the Post, of this City, in regard to the organization of the Senate, is significant as showing the position which the leading Democrats will doubtless take upon that question:

"There is really no necessity for a prolonged discussion as to the organization of the Senate one week from next Monday. The program, according to the statute and precedents, is very simple and easily learned. Ordinarily the presiding officer would call the body to order. There is no presiding officer, Vice Pres. Arthur being President. In addition thereto there is no President pro tem. In their absence the Secretary of the Senate should handle the gavel. There is now, however, no Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Burch having died, but in his absence the Chief Clerk will, according to precedent, perform the same functions.

"Called to order on October 10, the first business will be to elect a President pro tem. The Senators who will participate in such election number 78, of whom 37 are Democrats, 34 are Republicans, with David Davis, independent, and Malone, "assistant Republican." The President, therefore, will be a Democrat.

"Next in order will be the election of a Secretary to record the proceedings. He should be a Democrat, and for this position many gentlemen are being urged.

"Next in order will be the presentation of the credentials of the new Senators from New York and Rhode Island. There will probably be no objection to the Senator from Rhode Island and Sen. Lapham, from New York, but at the time of his election it was urged against Sen. Miller that he had procured his election by bribery, and that the joint convention had no power to elect a Senator, as though it had a majority of the Legislature in attendance, when there was not a majority of the Senate present. His opponents allege that, to have been elected, the joint convention should have been composed of a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

"An objection by one Senator to the admission of Sen. Miller will send his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who will have to report before he can be admitted. There are now no Committees of the Senate, those chosen last Spring by the Republicans expiring with the extra session. If the Committees have to be selected before the admission of any new Senators, they will be Democratic, but they will hold only during the extra session. The entire question of Committees will come up at the regular session in December, no matter what may be done at the extra session. Then it will take affirmative action to constitute them, and then, supposing the Senate to be full, there will be a tie, there must be a compromise between the parties and a fair division of the Committees before the matter can be settled.

"There is absolutely no truth in any rumors as to an anti-Democratic or compromise organization. Sen. Garland, who, for some time last Spring was paired with Sen. Edmunds, is reported as agreeing with the latter that Sen. Anthony shall be President pro tem. the Democrats reclaiming the other offices, and the Republicans the committees. There is not an element of fact in this ridiculous story. Sen. Garland had no such authority, and would be the last man to presume upon its exercise. Sen. Davis, of Illinois, will act just as he did at the last session. Sens Slater, of Oregon, and Hill, of Georgia, are expected to be present, but if not, leading Republicans assure the Democrats that they shall be paired."

ROCKWELL RESIGNS

Col. Rockwell has tendered his resignation to the President as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. As the office is so peculiarly a social one in connection with the transaction of business at the White House, the Colonel thinks Pres. Arthur should be allowed to exercise his own choice in the appointment. Hence the resignation.

THE SENATE ORGANIZATION.

It is very certain that Mr. Gorham the Republican caucus nominee for Secretary, can not now receive the united vote of the Republican Senators, and probably not half of it. Riddleberger, however, would be elected Sergeant-at-Arms, if that office fell to the Republicans. There is no disposition to retreat from the agreement with Mahone, who will be here, and certainly vote with the Republicans.

It is not concealed by the Republican Senators here that they will concede all minor offices to the Democrats in return for the election of a Republican presiding officer; in addition they will agree to the formation of the committees on the basis of absolute equality of the parties.

It is very positively asserted that Davis will act with the Republicans to elect the presiding officer, should the three unsworn Senators be admitted previous to the election.

CALL FOR A CAUCUS.

A call has been issued for a caucus of Republican Senators to meet next Saturday morning at 10 o clock, at the Capitol to devise a plan of action for the organization of the Senate.

The Democratic caucus will probably meet at the same hour, and no doubt some efforts to effect a compromise on organization between both parties will be made.

EX SEN. DORSEY

will be the next of the members of the Star Route ring to be arraigned in Court for trial after Brady's case is disposed of. Special attorneys Cook, Gibson and Bliss have the papers in Dorsey's case prepared, and proceedings will be instituted as quickly as possible. The proceedings in Dorsey's case will be different from those adopted to reach Brady.

THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Arrival at San Francisco of a Whaling schooner—No Definite News of the "Jeannette."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The whaling schooner "R. B. Hanfly," Capt. Williams, arrived from the Arctic Sea. She brought down Capt. Gifford and crew, of the whaler "Daniel Webster," crushed by the ice near Point Barrow. Capt. Gifford confirms the report contained in a cablegram published in New York September 21, that natives had seen the wrecked ship far to the eastward, and four white men. The conversation between Gifford and the natives was conducted principally by signs, and was difficult to understand. From signs made these men were either dead or sick, as a native, in speaking of them indicated their condition by placing his head on the ground as if in an attitude of sleep or death. Their similarity in narrative to that of the Siberian Esquimaux, relative to the location of the wreck of the "Vigilant" and number of bodies, correspond, but the distance between the two locations is so great as to make it impossible to the mind of whalers that the two stories apply to the same vessel. Capt. Winants in a letter advances the theory that the "Jeanette" has sought a northeastern passage around North America, and mentions as a threat of evidence leading that way that the Indian who reported to Capt. Gifford the wreck to the eastward produced a new brass kettle, which he said had come from that wreck. The kettle was new and bright, as though just from the store, having on it the maker's name and place of manufacture, which the Captain thinks is Waterbury, Mass., but has lost the note he made of it. No whaleships have been in the vicinity of Point Barrow for the last two years, and it would seem that if the natives had obtained such an article in trade from a ship, they would have made a note of it, for soon after the native brought it to Point Barrow he traded it off, and it was immediately in use. Capt. Winant states that when he left the Arctic fleet in August they had the following catch: Steamer Belvidere, six whale hooks. Coral nine, Pacific six, Francis Palmer four, Seabreeze eight, Sappho two, John Howland 13, Rainbow 13, Northern Light 10, Progress 10, Eliza three, Dawn 7½, Abraham Baker nine, Helen Mar 7½, Atlantic six, Fleetwing seven, Hunter 10, and brig Higlado three. The season was open but the weather unusually stormy.

CONNECTICUT.

Town Elections—All Vote for a License Law.

HARTFORD, Oct. 3.—Town elections took place in Connecticut to day. Hartford elects a Republican majority in the Board of Selectmen and a Republican Treasurer; the Democrats the Town Clerk and Collector. The remaining offices about evenly divided. The Town votes for license by a large majority.

New Britain is Republican by 250 majority.

Norwich Republican by 500 majority, and gives 760 majority for license.

Waterburg had both City and Town elections. Greene Kendrick, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 90 majority. The Republicans elect 15 of 20 members of the City Government; the Democrats elect their Town ticket except Town Clerk, and have five majority in the Common Council. License carried by over 200 majority.

EX-GOV. MOSES

Locked Up in Jail, Charged With Swindling a Man Out of $25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Franklin J. Moses, formerly Governor of South Carolina, was locked up at Police Headquarters this evening, on a charge of swindling Wm. H. Hall, retired hotel keeper. Hall was swindled out of $25 in June last by Pim White, the confidence man. White was arrested and two days later Moses called on Hall, and introducing himself as a lawyer by the name of Hassares, according to the story told, offered to give Hall information by which the money could be recovered. He said White's wife boarded with his mother, and had in her trunks diamonds and other property worth the amount taken from Hall; if Hall would give him $25 he would procure a search warrant and get the property belonging to White's wife. Hall gave him $25, and Moses went away and never returned. White was afterwards convicted and sent to prison for five years. To day Mrs Hall saw Moses and informed Police Inspector Byrnes. Moses was arrested this evening at Police Headquarters. He expressed a desire to settle the matter by paying Hall $25, but both Mr. and Mrs. Hall say they are determined to prosecute him.

A Guard for Garfield's Remains.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Mayor Herrick has received a telegram from Col. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, stating that a company of regular infantry from Fort Wayne, near Detroit is under orders to come here to guard the vault containing the remains of the late President.

WESTERN TORNADOS.

A Town of 1,000 Inhabitants Nearly Destroyed—200 Persons Killed.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Sept. 30.—A tornado arising at 1 o'clock this morning, nearly demolished the Town of Madison, of about 1,000 inhabitants in this State, and railway buildings were wrecked and most of the private residences, it is believed, are laid level and 200 persons are known to be killed. The telegraph wires are down. The Union Pacific Railway sent out a train for the homeless people and for the use of its offices.

A tornado also swept over Stanton, in this State, blew down 12 buildings and injured 20 persons, one, a lady, fatally. Many are homeless and have lost all they possessed.

OMAHA, Sept. 30.—The cyclone of Wednesday night destroyed a large portion of the Town of Madison and 20 houses at Stanton. It is reported that several lives were lost at Madison. Nebraska City was damaged several thousand dollars by a cyclone this afternoon, the Blind Asylum and several business blocks being unroofed. The injury done at Omaha is trifling.

The Republican's special from Stanton gives a graphic account of the damage by the cyclone. Railroad Agent Avery says that alarmed by the force of the storm both he and his wife arose from bed, partially dressed, and awaited the crisis which all seemed in some way to have felt was near at hand. Rain began to fall more heavily and the wind increased to a hurricane. At this time a sound like the rapid approach of a heavy stock train was heard. Mrs. Avery said, "Why! there comes a big stock train." He replied, "I guess not." The rushing, roaring noise passed by the depot swifter than steam could draw a train, and was gone in an instant. Both then went to the window, from which they saw by the glare of the electric fire top ground in every direction strewn with timber and debris of all kinds. The air was still filled with flying splinters, which, like arrows, penetrated whatever they came in contact with. Mr. Avery dressed and ran for a light, ran across the street, and a terrible sight met the eye. The Central Hotel, a new two story wooden building, was levelled to the ground, a mass of shapeless ruins. The voices of women screaming and men hallowing for help were heard, mingled with the driving rain, and beyond the wreck of the hotel were seen a knot of people in the corner of the hotel garden.

Going to them, the first was found to be Frank Severin, the butcher, with his wife, little boy and infant girl, who were huddled together in the corner of the ruined house in which they dwelt, or rather in a portion of it, for a piece of the floor and roof only were there, and in this they had ridden about 300 yards clear across the streets and fences, landing in the garden. A heavy butcher's block, a sausage grinder, with six gleaming blades, and several butcher knives and the paraphernalia of the a shop, had ridden with them and lay by their side, not only as witnesses to the terror of that ride, but to the mercy which had preserved them from death. Mrs Severin was almost entirely naked, but was trying to cover her baby and shield it from the storm, and both she and her husband were for the moment crazed by the sudden and awful awakening. Not one of the family was seriously hurt, however, and they were taken to the depot and temporarily taken into to shelter there.

Women ran to and fro, naked and drenched with rain, their faces covered with blood and dirt, their hair flying in the wind and terror stamped on every feature. Men partially clad and wild with excitement ran to and fro with lanterns looking for missing members of their families and for their homes, which were leveled to the earth.

So peculiar was the effect of the cyclone that it deposited the dwellings of Nye and Psota, the blacksmith shop, and Dr. Bowman's residence and office in one heap between the sites of the two former.

Adjoining the tailor's residence was that of William Lehman, which, though wrecked, still had its walls standing and over its ridgepole, cutting off the chimney as if by a knife. A sixth house flew, to be flattered out on the ground beyond.

It was the pastor's daughter who had sought refuge in Lehman's dwelling, and Mrs. Nye and her infant child are the two who are probably fatally injured.

Beyond this at some distance, and across the railroad track, stood a new house occupied by L. C. Lehman, who with his family were sleeping in the lower story. The house was lifted from its foundation and deposited 20 feet further on. The roof was carried away, and the furniture thrown in heaps in the northeast corner of each room. The outer door was broken open by Mr. Lehman's son with an axe. No one was hurt but the little girl asked, "what made all that noise?"

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—A special to the Republican from Wantonea, Wis., says that a terrible tornado swept the valley a short distance west of that Town yesterday, completely devastating a space 80 rods wide and five or six miles in length. Many houses, barns and outbuilding, and one grist mill, were demolished. About a dozen persons were seriously injured, but none killed.

KANSAS

EMPORIA, Ks., Sept. 30.—The long drouth was broken here yesterday afternoon by one of the heaviest rain storms ever seen in this section. After this storm subsided another arose in the west, which soon turned into a violent and destructive cyclone. It started at a point a few miles west of this City, and travelled in a northeast direction, leaving Emporia only a mile and a half from its track. As many as a score of buildings were utterly demolished. The loss of property is very great, and a large number of people were injured by falling stones, flying timbers, etc.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of September, 1881:

Six per cent. bonds continued at 3½ per cent.	$178,057,150
Five per cent. bonds continued at 4½ per cent.	400,820,170
Five per cent. bonds	10,820,350
Four and one-half per cent. bonds.	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	738,710,850
Refunding certificates	689,950
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,593,102,250
Matured debt	10 789,595
Legal tenders	346,741,055
Certificates of deposit	8,315,000
Gold and silver certificates	69 836,850
Fractional currency	7,095,506
Total without interest	$ 431,553,392
Total debt	$2,089,655,247
Total cash in Treasury	250,686,547
Debt, less cash in Treasury	1,768,855,925
Decrease during September	17,483,641
Decrease since June 30, 1881	41,742,886
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$2 143 883
Debt on which interest has ceased	10,039,595
Interest thereon	761,590
Gold and silver certificates deposit	69,836 850
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,315,000
Cash balance available Oct. 1, 1881	150 021,648
Total	$ 250,686,547
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	250,686,547
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	999 353
Interest paid by the U. S.	51,467,272
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	14,486,125
By cash payments, 5 per cent. of net earnings	656,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	36,325,947

Drunken Cow Boys.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 30.—A special from Deming says: This evening two Texan cow boys, who had got drunk, mounted their horses and rode through the depot, scattering the passengers in all directions. One of them struck a leading merchant with a six shooter; he then captured the dining room at the depot, but was killed by a Deputy Sheriff while resisting arrest.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

Established over 40 years. Enormous and increasing sales Throughout Europe and America.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)

A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stop Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial

TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5 1881.

Money in New York during the week ruled steady at 4@5 per cent and 5@6½ for prime mercantile paper. Sterling exchange opened in the beginning of the week at 4 80¾ for long and 4 83¾ for sight, but at the close 4 79½ for long and 4 83 was the ruling rate. Governments have been quiet and steady most of the time. Railroad bonds without particular feature; demand moderate. The stock market has shown considerable irregularity. State securities inactive.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5½@6½ per cent. Bar silver, 113¾. Exchange steady; $4.79¾ for long and $4 83 for sight. Government Bonds weak and a shade lower for all issues except extended 5's. State securities inactive. Railroad Bonds in light demand, stocks since 11 o'clock have been weak, and prices at noon show a decline from opening ranging from ¾ to 2¼ per cent. New York Elevated, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Central Pacific, C., C., C. & I., Michigan Central and Texas Pacific leading therein.

Government bonds—U. S., 6's extended, 103¾; U. S. 5's extended, 103¼; 4½'s coupons, 113¾; 4's, coupons, 115½; Pacific 6s of 95, 130.

STATE STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sa'.	Mon
Old Tennessee's	70½	68	69	69	69	69
New Tennessee's	70	67	69	68½	69	68¾
Old Virginia's	37	37	38	37	37	38
Va. con. 6's, pf'd	18	18	18	18½	17¾	17½
Missouri 6's	100	100	100¼	100	100	100
Louisiana 7's	66½	66¼	66¼	67¼	66½	66¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Frid	Sa's.	Mon
U. S. 6's extend.	107½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
U. S. 5's, extend.	101¾	101¾	101	101¼	101¼	01
U. S. 4½'s, coup.	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 4's, coup.	117¼	117¼	117⅜	117⅜	116½	116
Sterling, sight	483¾	483¾	483¼	483¾	483½	483¾
Sterling, 60 days	480¾	480¾	480¼	480¾	480¼	480¾
Pacific 6's of '95	130	130	130	130	130	130

The United States Treasurer now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $365,638,000; United States bonds deposite during the week, $1,273,700; United States bonds withdrawn during the week, $885,700. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $357,770,490; gold notes, $980,450. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $618,660 and the internal revenue receipts to $748,849. The Treasurer received $219,000 in National bank notes for redemption; the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1880, being as follows:

	1880.	1881.
New York	$ 48,000	$ 841,000
Boston	64,000	43,000
Philadelphia	80,000	71,000
Miscellaneous	435,000	399,000
Total	$627,000	$884,000

The New York Bank statement shows a very large decrease in the net reserve which gives rise to the suspicion that there has been manipulations for the purpose of affecting the stock market, but there is a general demand for currency from the South and West at this season of the year, to move the crops and it is quite probable that the condition of the banks is merely a reflection of this movement. The net reserve is $4,218 300 less than a week ago and there is now a deficiency from the legal requirement of $2,755,025. The changes in the averages for the week are given below:

Decrease, loans	$2 171,900
Decrease, specie	5,341,200
Decrease, legal-tenders	326,000
Decrease, deposits	5,779,000
Increase, circulation	93,000

DRY GOODS.

Considering the fact that attention was drawn from commercial affairs in the beginning of last week, on account of the obsequies of the late President Garfield, and that active trade was not resumed until toward the middle of the week just closed, there was a large trade done, and there is no longer doubt that the coming week will foot up to an unusually large volume. At present values are very strong. There have been some slight advances in some particular lines of cotton goods, but generally speaking prices rule as previously noted. In woolens, the market is without important alteration, with a good demand for seasonable goods.

SOAPS AND SPICES.

In Boston during the week just closed, business was quiet. The September trade was not up to anticipations of manufacturers, nor are there any flattering prospects for October. The jobbers are wisely pursuing a conservative policy. Orders were placed earlier than usual, and a great many more goods have been made and forwarded since the season opened than in an average season. In New York, some slackening up was noticeable in all branches of business during the week. Buyers, as a general rule, remained out of the market. The dullness which characterized every other branch of business was noticeable in the boot and shoe trade. In Philadelphia, the week passed by without any noticeable change. The excitement incident to the death of the late President Garfield detracted greatly from business. There has been no reduction of the forces at the factories. All are busy on orders which must be filled by the middle of October.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The Cincinnati Price Current in referring to the movement of hogs and progress of packing operations in the West, says: "The receipts of hogs have been liberal during the week at nearly all of the leading packing points except Chicago, where they were not up to last week. The aggregate packing is in excess of the corresponding week last year, and while there is much complaint of light and grassy hogs, and a scarcity of good lard hogs, there were similar complaints a year ago, and the average quality is probably quite as good as it then was, or as it is usual to receive at this season of the year. It is a matter of regret that so many hogs must be sent to market in a poor condition, but in some parts of the country this is doubtless a necessity, owing to the scarcity of proper feed. The comparatively high prices prevailing may have some effect in hastening hogs to market; but as there are no indications that prices will be lower in the early future, it would seem better for all farmers who have the material to fatten them not to be in a hurry about sending them to market. The receipts of hogs are liberal at St. Louis and Kansas City, and it seems probable that there will be a liberal run in that region during the month of October. Chicago has a large country to draw from, and the prices current there will insure a good supply, but other packing points can scarcely expect liberal receipts before the opening of the Winter packing season. Returns indicate that the packing for the week amounts to 140,000, against 145,000 last week, and 115,000 for the corresponding week last year, making the total since March 1 to date, 3,865,000, against 4,470,000 for the corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 535,000 in the number packed this season."

As a matter of consider